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PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

Local Option Liquor Law.

THE COAL FAMINE.

The Governor's Statement.

FREIGHTS EXORBITANT.

Companies Indictable.

THE LEGISLATIVE REMEDY.

COAL DUTIES.

Discussion on Coal Freights.

[Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG February 28, 1871.

SENATE.

INDIANA COUNTY CENSUS.

Mr. WHITE presented the correction of the septennial census of Indiana county, adding one thousand and five taxables, which was referred to the Apportionment Committee.

COAL MATTERS.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a petition from four hundred and fifty miners of Allegheny county, for the extension of the mining act to the bituminous regions.

LOCAL OPTION LIQUOR LAW.

Others also presented an unusually large number of petitions for the local option liquor law.

COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

Mr. WHITE introduced a resolution yesterday discharging the Standing Committee. The The Speaker ruled that unanimous consent was required to discharge the Committee within five days.

Mr. RANDALL therefore objected. The resolution was withdrawn.

COAL FREIGHTS.

A communication from the Governor was received, transmitting the opinion of the Attorney-General of the powers of railroad corporations on charges on coal and other fuel transported, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate last week.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

The Governor said the condition of the anthracite coal regions was unsatisfactory and unsettled, recommending a communication to the Legislature on the subject. The general suspension of work, and the increased rate of transportation has made coal too expensive for the poorer citizens, and forges and manufactories are oblized to stop operations. This ought not to be, and the Legislature should apply the remedy

RAILROAD PREMIUM LIMITED.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was confined to a charter to four cents per ton per mile; the Lehigh and Susquehanna one and a half cents, which the general railroad law doubled. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western were regulated by a charter of 1852 and the supplement of 1869. The Delaware and Hudson Canal one and a half cents, and by the act of 1826 was allowed only twelve per cent. per annum of the whole amount expended on construction. The constitution gives Legislative power to revoke, alter or amend any charter injurious to the people, provided that no injustice is done to Corporators. No further examination has been made, but the Governor has no doubt of the Legislatures right in all these cases, and otherwise to revoke a charter if injustice is done. The Attorney General's opinion is long, quoting the law governing the chartering and the boundary against all companies chartered after the adoption of the Constitution of 1838. The general law of 1852 allowed only four cents per mile.

COMPANIES INDICTABLE.

The companies were indictable at common law for violation of laws.

Mr. WHITE moved the printing of one thousand copies.

Mr. TURNER moved an amendment, inserting the same in the journal. Adopted. Mr. Turner moved a Committee of Reference on the message, and the opinion to the Judiciary Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and report as early as practicable by bill or otherwise.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved an amendment referring it to a Special Committee of five with the same powers. An extended discussion followed, pending which the Senate adjourned till three P. M.

Afternoon Session — The following House bills were considered:

Vesting North street Pittsburgh. Passed.

Extending Penn township road law to Indiana township, Allegheny. Passed; amended by Mr. Robb to include Wilkins. Authorizing the transfer of property and franchise of the Pittsburg and Monongahela Railroads tofspike Company to Pittsburgh. Passed.

Incorporating the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company. Objected by Mr. Joseph.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh Driving Park Association. Passed.

Incorporating the Artizan Institute of Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the school Directors of Mount Washington Allegheny to borrow money; objected by Taylor. Repealing the prohibitory liquor law in North and South Fayette township, Allegheny; objected by White.

Authorizing the Commissioners for the removal of the dead from the

OLD SOUTH-SIDE BURIAL GROUND.

Pittsburgh to borrow money. Passed.

Providing that the term of the

CONTROLLERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY

shall expire March 1st instead of February 1st. Passed.

Extending the act for the better prosecution of disorderly persons in Sharpsburg to Temperanceville. Passed.

Amending the public wharves of Allegheny City. Objected to by Mr. Taylor.

Authorizing the School Directors of Oakland, sub-district Pittsburgh, to sell certain real estate and levy a tax. Passed.

Supplement for the Duquesne Savings Bank. Passed.

Vacating a portion of Franklin street, Pittsburgh.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh Tunnel Company. Objected to by Mr. Humphreys.

Relating to stay of execution in Allegheny County. Passed.

The following Senate bills were passed—

Incorporating the Lee Park Association of Pittsburgh. Authorizing the School Directors of the Fourth ward of Pittsburgh to borrow money.

THE COAL DISCUSSION.

The Senate this afternoon resumed the consideration of the resolutions refering the Governor's Message and Attorney General's opinion in reference to the powers of Railroad Corporations in charging toll for the transportation of coal.

A long discussion ensued.

Mr. TURNER believed his resolution would give the committee power to bring in action against corporations in the courts if necessary.

Mr. OSTERHOUT opposed the violence used by the working men's benevolent associations. Capital should control its own property. He was sorry the difficulty existed, and hoped to see it there adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties interested.

Mr. BILLINGFELT urged the imperative necessity of a judicious examination of this question.

Mr. WALLACE said there were two great powers in the conflict—

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Commonwealth was on the verge of outrage and bloodshed, and was the Legislature to sit coldly without action in respect of the peoples' rights? Follow men like as were in the grasp of

BLOODLESS, SOULLESS CORPORATIONS,

and shall the representative of the people be powerless to defend laboring men? Every human being had a right to live by labor, yet his protection has been sadly neglected by the law making power. Must we stand upon ceremony, routine and technicality? The trouble arises from the fact that the supply of labor is greater than the demand, and capital may thus crush the laboring man. Organized capital has no right to oppress labor, and we have no right to help capital. The right of eminent domain lies above all, and sovereign themselves may, on great occasions of necessity, tear up the power of a government, corporation and castle by the roots. Is there such a necessity now? It may or may not be, but now is certainly the time for the Legislature to act peremptorily, not to wait till the railroad tracks are torn up. Confusion reigns, and men, women and children are starving. The appointment of a Committee of Investigation is an imperative necessity.

THE MINERS' CHAMPION.

Mr. MUMMA defended the Workmen's Benevoient Association and miners generally as their champion. He attacked Mr. Wallace, who, he asserted, had given more votes to increase the power of corporations than he (Mumma) ever gave or would give. He believed Mr. Wallace to have been a particular friend of capital and corporations; but how was anything practical to be done after this proposed investigation? The Governor's message presented all the facts to be ascertained. Could any one doubt them? The committee could not properly investigate the difficulties between capital and labor in a period of years.

LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

Mr. TURNER said his resolution did not call for investigation, but for legislation from the committee.

Mr. DAVIS did not believe that railroad companies could for a moment deprive people of an article of prime necessity. He moved an amendment to Mr. Billingfelt's resolution, adding that the investigation extend to ascertaining whether a satisfactory

COMPROMISE

might not be effected between the parties, which was accepted by Mr. Billingfelt.

HUMOROUS.

Mr. WHITE, for the Republican party, was glad to welcome Mr. Wallace into the party of progress in favor of the laboring men against capital. That gentleman had long been trained on the other side.

ROUGH ON THE DEBATERS.

Mr. BROOMALL believed, from the discussion, that Senators knew nothing whatever about the subject, urging an intelligent investigation. Mr. Billingfelt's amendment was lost—yeas 8, nays 23. Mr. Turner's resolution passed.

JUDICIAL.

The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment to the Senate bill erecting a separate judicial district in Westmoreland county. The House amendment substituted two additional Judges for the Tenth district. The matter goes to the Committee of Conference.

HOUSE.

COAL DUTIES.

Mr. CHALFANT presented a petition of one thousand citizens of Montour County, for a law regulating the tolls on anthracite and bituminous coal, making a long and earnest speech for the same, alleging the general prostration of iron and coal, the interests of thousands of workmen being subjected to famine, owing to the extortions of carrying companies, asserting the power of the Legislature to compel great corporations to treat people fairly.

PETITIONS FOR RELIEF.

If the Legislature had lost this power, it only showed how reckless it had been its legislation in the past, closing by presenting another petition of the same import from six hundred and twenty-four citizens of Schuylkill county.

Mr. STEELE presented a petition of similar import from nine thousand citizens of Schuylkill county.

Mr. WILLIAMS, one of similar import, from six thousand six hundred and fifty-seven miners of Luzerne county.

Mr. ELLIS, of Schuylkill, favored the resolution directing the Attorney General to raise a quo warranto to ascertain whether the railroad companies exceeded their powers. It looked very much like a

MALICIOUS CONSPIRACY

on their part, the tendency of which was to make the use of coal prohibitory to the poorer classes. Here the discussion dropped.

LOCAL OPTION LIQUOR LAW.

A very large number of petitions were presented for the local option liquor law. The hour adjourned till three P. M. The Joint Convention on

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Adjourned again for three weeks from to-morrow.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Afternoon Session.—The Ways and Means Committee reported negatively the Senate bill abolishing the Soldiers' Orphans Department which kills the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREYS called up the Senate resolution opposing the granting of land subsidies by the general Government to railroad companies. Passed—yeas 91, nays 1.

41ST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

SENATE.

ILLINOIS SENATOR.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the credentials of Jno. A. Logan, Senator from the State of Illinois, for six years from March 4th.

NEBRASKA SENATOR.

The credentials of Phineas Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska for the ensuing term, were presented by Mr. UPTON, read and ordered filed.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the

RIVER AND HARBOR

appropriation bill.

Mr. SPENCER called up the House bill to authorize the duplication of registered bonds in certain cases. Passed.

PENSION BILLS.

A large number of pension bills were passed

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS BILL.

Mr. CONKLING called up the bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States. He had the Rev. Mr. Bergh, of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, desired more stringent measures, and referred to the opinions of the friends of the bill.

AS SENSIBLE AS USUAL.

Mr. SAULSBURY suggested an amendment which created general amusement, to render unlawful under the penalties of fine and imprisonment to confine chickens or fowls in any box, crate or other place for a longer time than twenty-eight consecutive hours.

Mr. DAWES thought the amendment for all the purposes of the bill a misplaced sensible as the original proposition. Upon the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Conkling made an unsuccessful effort to reach a vote on the bill.

IF IT TAKES ALL SUMMER

Mr. DAVIS announced if proceeded with, the bill would be debated at length. The army appropriation bill then came up as unfinished business, when at 1:45 the Speaker, at the announcement, in order to take up the House bill relating to the franchise land grant or the

THE WARDAMAN CLAIM.

Not agreed to.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION

bill was then proceeded with, and amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations adopted. The only one of importance was the reduction of the appropriation for officers' quarters, of military store house, and for repairing public buildings at established posts reduced to $50,000. The number of amendments to the bill were laid on the table.

SEA COAST GUNS

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported and avocated an amendment appropriating $1,000,000 for making and testing six coast rifle guns upon the plan recommended by the Board of Army Officers, and approved by the Chief of Ordnance and Secretary of War. Tabled.

COMPENSATION FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

Mr. STEWART offered an amendment repealing the proviso of the fifth section of the act of July 2, 1864, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over to the Pacific R. R. Co. the amount of compensation for services which have been or shall be rendered by either of said Pacific Railroad companies for the United States.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

At this point the Vice President announced the appointment of the following committees:

Conference on the Indian appropriation bill, Messrs. Harlan, Pratt and Hamlin; on the Legislative appropriation bill, Messrs. Sawyer, Trumbull and Hazard.

The Senate bill to amend, etc., was then discussed by Mr. EDMUNDS, in opposition, as involving the surrender of a right which opened the door to the whole subject of 1868.

CONSOLIDATION OF PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The liability of companies to pay over interest as fast as it accrues, and the questions involved in the controversy between the Government and Railroad Companies were debated by Messrs. Sawyer, Davis, Casserly, Stewart, Sherman, Thurman and Trumbull. Mr. Sherman advocated the amendment to reserve to the Government the right to press its claims against roads whenever the circumstances would warrant it. The amendment was to add the following: "But nothing contained in this section shall be held to effect a change or impair the legal right of the United States to repayment by such railroads of interest paid by the United States, and the legal rights of parties with respect to such interest shall be determined by previously existing laws applicable thereto."

Mr. Stewart's amendment was then adopted in the following form: Ayes, 26; nays, 18. In accordance with the fifth section of the act approved July 2d, 1864, entitled an act to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes approved July last. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay out any money due to the Pacific Railroad Companies named in said act, and performing services for the United States, half of the compensation at the rates provided by law for such services heretofore or hereafter rendered.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, a proviso was attached that nothing herein contained shall be held to determine the legal rights of the several parties, or give construction to the statutes aforesaid, all of which are left to be left for future adjudication.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. SCOTT moved an amendment, appropriating $50,000 for National Homesteads for Soldiers and Sailors Orphans at Gettysburg Pa. Not agreed to. At 5 o'clock, after a short executive, the Senate took recess till evening.

LOSSES BY LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.

Several bills were then taken up and briefly discussed, the chief interest centering in the bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to losses by loyal citizens of the South, which gave rise to an animated debate. A final vote will be taken on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

The Senate at 11:15 adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI BILL.

Mr. DYER, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to authorize the construction of the bridge over the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Missouri, and over the Missouri River at Glasgow, Missouri, made a report, which was agreed to.

The Senate bill authorizing the use of the balance of appropriations under the Central Library Committee, was then taken up and passed.

Mr. MUNGEN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution for printing 245,000 extra copies of the Agricultural Report for 1870, omitting the provision for the edition in German, so as not to endanger the passage of the joint resolution. Passed.

TO RESTORE A NAVY OFFICER.

On motion of Mr. PETERS, the Senate amendment to the House bill to restore Robt. Boyd, Jr., to the active list of the navy commanders, was concurred in.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Mr. ALLISON from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to amend section 4 of the act of July 20, 1868, in relation to fermented liquors, so as not to apply it to making fermented liquors used for the manufacture of vinegar exclusively, but not to be construed to authorize the distillation of fermented liquors any where except in authorized distilleries. Passed.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

Mr. DAWES called up his motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Omnibus bill was tabled yesterday. He remarked that yesterday was an instructive day. By a two-thirds vote every new public work was asked for was by so the House had shrunk from its own work and struggled like a sick offspring. [Laughter.] He proposed now, if the House reconsidered the votes, to move a substitute for the bill, omitting all appropriations for new buildings except as to the League Island Navy Yard, and that exception he would make not through favor to that proprietary Yard. In account of the large vote of the House on Saturday, given in favor of it.

Mr. DAWES then moved as a substitute the original bill, with the appropriations for new works omitted, with the exception of the League Island Navy Yard.

Mr. AMBLER moved to strike out the item of $200,000 for League Island.

Mr. COBURN protested against the sudden fit of economy which appeared to have seized the members in relation to new public works. The aggregate of appropriations by the estimates to be only $3,200,000, while the House was voting $30,000 for the Boston postoffice and $500,000 for the New York postoffice.

PROVISIONS OF SUBSTITUTE BILL.

The substitute omits the following items: To pay the State of Massachusetts for coast defenses.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

Washington aqueduct, six millions. To indemnify States for war expenses, $850,000, to pay for horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States. For new Government buildings at Trenton, N. J., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco; appraiser's stores at Washington, printing office, Treasury Department, Hartford, Conn., Albany, N. Y., Nashville, Tenn., Grand Rapids, Mich., Port Huron, Mich., La Crosse, Wis., Quincy, Ill., Indianapolis, San Francisco, Custom House on Angel Island, Helena, Mont., Montgomery, Alabama, Little Rock, Ark., Raleigh, N. C., and all were inserted by way of amendments to the bill. It contains the following amendments passed by the Printing Committee: Sixty thousand dollars for Little Falls bridge; increasing the compensation of Vinnie Reams from $1,000 to $2,000; and the appropriation for the survey of the Western coast from $200,000 to $250,000; appropriating $70,000 for continuing the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes. It contains, of course, appropriations for the New York and Boston postoffices.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL PASSES.

The question was first taken on Mr. AMBLER'S motion to strike out the appropriation for the League Island Navy Yard.

The appropriation was not struck out.

The substitute was then agreed to—yeas 108, nays 98.

The bill was then passed—yeas 112, nays 73.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Sargent, Beck, and Clarke, of Kansas, as a Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, and Messrs. Dawes, Washburne, of Wisconsin, and Niblack, a Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. LOGAN moved that the rules be suspended, and the House agree to the Southern Pacific Railroad bill. He had previously moved that the House should insist on the amendment to the bill, by which the Senate had granted 25,000,000 acres instead of 10,000,000. Mr. Logan said he too, much preferred the House bill to the Senate bill, and had so stated, but it was certainly an act of courtesy on the part of the House to agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

Mr. BANKS—But is that the question. The only question is whether the House will accord a Committee of Conference.

Mr. BANKS—That is the question. The House is not disposed to take up the Senate bill. The Committee of Conference will be governed by the views of the House in granting a stay of proceedings in the power to control the action of the Committee."

After considerable further discussion the rules were suspended, and the bill was read in full and passed—yeas 151, nays 62.

TO SHORTEN SPEECHIFYING.

Mr. SARGENT offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, that the debate be confined to a speech of 15 minutes, and if at the end of the second speech the previous question be not seconded, the pending bill be put to vote.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That at 10 o'clock to-morrow, the House will proceed to the business on the Speaker's table under the following restrictions as each bill is reached, that a debate of five minutes pro and con be allowed, and also one amendment. If the House shall then refuse to suspend the previous question, the bill be laid aside, retaining its place on the Speaker's table, and no dilatory motion by any said shall be entered, but shall be voted on. Shall be in order before half past four o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. SARGENT accepted Mr. Kelly's resolution as a substitute for his own.

Mr. BROOKS of New York said that it was no way to do business. He had a right to propose to pass by one vote all the bills on the Speaker's table, and the resolution was rejected there being only forty-eight votes in its favor.

LOSSES BY SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to protect loyal and peaceable citizens of the United States in the full enjoyment of their rights of personal liberty and property, and to enable such citizens to preserve and perpetuate the evidence of losses claimed to have been sustained by them by the war in the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. COX moved the bill be rejected. Negatived.

While the bill was being read Mr. WOOD took the floor and moved that the rules be suspended and the bill passed repealing all laws and parts of laws imposing a

DUTY ON FOREIGN GOODS,

the bill to take effect immediately.

Mr. BUTLER asked the Speaker how Mr. WOOD got the floor to make that motion.

The Speaker stated that the regular order of the bill had been going on under the rules, and the motion of Mr. Wood was to suspend the rules.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed—yeas 144; nays 48.

Three Republicans voted in the negative: Farnsworth, Fitch and Wilkinson. A change of one of these votes would have given the requisite two thirds majority.

Mr. BUTLER of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules, and for the House to proceed to the consideration of the bill to protect loyal and peaceable citizens of the United States and the further reading of the bill proceeded with to the exclusion of all other business except appriation bills and conference reports, until finally disposed of. Negatived. On motion of Mr. Morrell of Pennsylvania the Senate amendment to the House bill for

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Philadelphia 1876, was concurred in and the bill passed. The Committee conference was ordered on the

POSTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Speaker insisted that instead of imposing on him the responsibility of discriminating between unanimous consent and a motion to suspend the rules and take certain bills from the Speaker's table, the House should go to the Speaker's table and get through with bills on it, passing those to which there was no objection, and allowing motions to suspend the rules on the passage of such bills as are objected to. He should only do so by unanimous consent. Unanimous consent was given, and the Speaker announced that he would commence at two o'clock to-morrow, and that the calendar should be be gone through with, so as to pass all bills not objected to.

ANTI-TOBACCO.

On motion of Mr. Twitchell an additional rule was adopted prohibiting smoking in the hall or galleries.

The Speaker stated that there was no such rule now existing.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. LOGAN from the Committee on naval appropriations, bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree and moved the appointment of a Conference Committee. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Ferris, the Senate amendment to the House bill allowing the issue of the

DUPLICATE REGISTERED BONDS

in cases where the originals have been lost or destroyed, was concurred in, and the bill passed.

PUBLIC LANDS.

On motion of Mr. Axtell, the Senate bill granting certain public lands to the State of Nevada, and allowing the selection of school lands in California, was passed. The House at 5:30 adjourned.

DAKOTAH.

An Early Spring—The Farmers Already at Work.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

YANKTON, *Dakota*, Feb. 28.—The ice in the river broke away at midnight last night, and the channel is now clear as far up as Fort Randall.

The prospect is for an early spring, and many farmers are now plowing and sowing wheat. The winter has been a very fine one, with but little snow or wind, and but few days of severely cold weather. No heavy snow storms east of the Mississippi have extended here, and the heaviest fall has been four inches.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Preparations for Entry!

PARIS FEARFULLY EXCITED!

Bloodshed in the Streets!

FEELING AGAINST THE GERMANS!

National Guard Under Arms!

INTENSE EXCITEMENT!

The Population in a Fury!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

CONDITIONS OF THE ENTRY.

PARIS, Feeruary 28, 1871.

The Parisian army will occupy the left bank of the Seine. No Frenchmen in uniform are to be allowed to enter the German portion of the city, which will be surrounded by barricades.

PARISIAN FEELING AGAINST THE ENTRY.

There was much patriotic agitation on Sunday night in consequence of the report of the immediate entry of the Germans, and that the guard had erected ramparts in the Champs Elysees to repel the enemy. No disturbances, however, have occurred up to midnight on Sunday and quiet has been restored.

On Monday morning crowds surrounded a notice, signed by Picard, which had been placarded in various parts of the city, appealing for the preservation of order and dignity. A crowd also invaded the Prison of St. Pelagie and freed on two Commandants of the Guards who had been placed under arrest.

All the persons recomend non-resistance to the entry of the Germans, and all papers will abstain from publication during the occupation.

It is generally believed that there will be no conflict.

The Parisians believe that the Germans will enter the city with the intention to provoke a conflict which will give them a pretext to make more exactions. Many of the citizens have purchased a week's provisions to avoid appearing in the streets during the German occupation.

CONFIRMATION OF THE TREATY.

An official notice signed by Pelkard confirms the signing of the preliminaries of peace, and announces the armistice prolonged four days. Contributions and requisitions are to cease.

THE GERMANS TO ENTER PARIS.

The entrance of the Germans into Paris was the price paid to save Belfort.

THE GERMANS WILL ENTER PARIS

on Wednesday, and will occupate the city immediately on the ratification of peace by the Assembly.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY

The Consultation Commission goes to Bordeaux on Wednesday, and the first question the question of ratifying the treaty of peace will commence immediately.

THE INDEMNITY PAID BY ROTHSCHILD.

Rothschild proposes to pay the entire indemnity to Germany within one year, by which the army of occupation will be got rid of at the end of that time.

A PLACE FOUND FOR THE YOUNG PRINCE.

Prince Frederick Charles is to be Governor of Champagne, with his headquarters at Rheims.

Emperor William will merely pass through Paris and his new possessions en route to Berlin.

LOSS OF TERRITORY.

A *Times'* special from Versailles give additional particulars of the treaty. The fortified town of Longwy, Thionville, Metz, Saarbuck and the Iron district will go to Germany.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

VERSAILLES, February 28.—Everything has been prepared for the entry of the Germans into Paris to-day, but it was decided, however, has been postponed until to-morrow. The agitation in Paris continued throughout yesterday, but there was no disorder.

THE PEOPLE EXHORTED TO CALMNESS.

A manifesto, signed by the editors of forty-two newspapers, exhorts the people to calmness and dignity under the approaching trial. The Bourse and theatres will be closed during the occupation of the city. The German troops will be strictly confined to their quarters while in Paris. The powder magazine at Villette is to be full of pillaged arms.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE.

PARIS, February 28.—It is stated that the occupation of the Departments of the South Seine ceases after the ratification of the treaty.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

TERRIBLE SCENES IN PARIS.

PARIS, February 28.—Terrible scenes are now enacting. Mad crowds fill the streets and are committing many acts of violence. The people made an attack on some policemen with intent to murder them, one of whom, a Lieut. Chevalier, was killed and two were drowned.

NATIONAL GUARDS UNDER ARMS.

The excitement is on the increase, and the National Guard of Belleville and Montmortle have resolved to remain under arms. A regiment's line has been located and supplied by the compliance. A great body of National Guards, fully armed, marched to Champs Elysees. Rioters, who are now encamped, swearing to attack the Germans. The heads of Thiers and Favere are demanded. Several forts in the city are occupied by infantry of the lines. Accounts from Belleville and Montmartic represent horrible scenes of violence and drunkenness.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY SURE.

The Republican delegates have resolved to vote against the treaty, but its ratification is certain.

A dispatch from Havre says the Germans, unaware of the prolongation of the armistice, approached within eight miles of that city, and turned their boats, fully armed, which were checked by the appearance of a flag of truce from the city with the news, and hostilities will cease forever.

GERMAN TROOPS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, February 28.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* states that orders have been given to the Landwehr regiments of Berlin to prepare quarters for the Saxon, Baden, Bavarian and Wirtemburg troops, who will pass through Berlin with other returning troops. It is evident that it is the wish of the Emperor that all parts of Germany should be represented on the occasion of his entry into the Capital.

ENGLAND.

THE SPANISH-EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, February 28.—Mediation has been offered and accepted in the Spanish-Egyptian difficulty. A peaceable solution is anticipated.

Dispatches from various parts of Ireland, received to-day, report that several acts of agrarianism have occurred, in which a few persons were killed.

MARRIAGE OF ONE'S SISTER-IN-LAW.

The House of Lords to-day voted an address to the Queen, urging her to veto the bill passed by an Australian Parliament, legalizing the marriage with a dead wife's sister.

TAXATION.

In the House of Commons a bill was introduced to remove inequalities in taxation and prevent local capital from being drawn abroad for investment.

ALBANY.

The Legislative Inquiry into the New Hamburg Disaster—The Railroad Employes of Course Swear Everything was Right.

ALBANY, February 28.—The Legislative Joint Committee to investigate the New Hamburg Railroad disaster met this afternoon. The first witness examined was Isaac A. Coleman of New York, Civil Engineer. He said he had examined the bridge and found it to contain good and sound timber. Wheeler, a master workman, disputed that the number of watchmen employed at the time was as great as many former times. John Bradley, a car driver, testified that when the train left New York he found it perfect as to brakes, bell-ropes, etc. Tatlon, foreman of the train, said he had pulled the cords attached to the patent brakes as hard as he could but felt no effect. Graham, foreman of truck repairs, testified that if anything was wrong, he would not touch the lower signal, but would run down the road to give a signal. The other testimony taken in substance was the same as that sworn to before the Coroners jury. Adjourned till 2 p. m. to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Ferris, the Senate amendment to the House bill allowing the issue of

CANADA.

Opinions of the "Powers" on the Fishery Question.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTAWA, February 28.—The Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Minister of the Marine, in the course of his remarks in the Senate, said the only question the Canadian Government proposed to be settled was the geographical limit of 3 miles from the coast, whether the rule was to headland or to follow the indentations of the coast.

Senator de St. Just thought before England would run the chances of war she would sacrifice some of our fishery rights.

POTTSVILLE.

Another Soulless Railroad.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., February 28.—Information has been received from the Shamokin region that the Northern Central Railroad, in conjunction with other carrying companies, have advanced their tolls. The action will compel an entire suspension of mining in that region. Eleven hundred cars were sent there to-day to be loaded and sent to market. These cars will take away every pound of coal mined for the Eastern market previous to the advance which takes place to-morrow.

NEW YORK CITY.

Financial News—Immense Stock Transactions—The Coal Famine—Prices Still High—Erie Railroad—Extensive Frauds Reported—Unsuccessful Libel Suit Against a Newspaper—The Irish Exiles—A New Head Centre—Ruloff Murder Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 28, 1870.

FINANCIAL—THE STOCK MARKET.

An improvement was particularly noticeable in the stock market yesterday, where speculation was buoyant on the entire active list, and transactions of an immense magnitude took place both at the Board and in the Long Room. A shrewd financial writer says that the indications are favorable to a prolongation of the present season of activity, as the principal holders of stocks are the various cliques who have fortified themselves with long loans made at low charges, and are, of course, able to mark up their specialties to any point they may desire. This amount, however, practically to the simple exchange of shares between the various combinations. There being, as heretofore, a marked dearth of outside orders, with the prospect of a still further diminution in case of a continued upward turn, the only positive benefit derived from the present rise accrues to the brokers who buy and sell on commission.

THE COAL FAMINE.

No noticeable rise in the retail coal market yesterday. Dealers on the east side of the city appear to have a larger stock than those on the north side, and prices ranged somewhat lower. The figures on the west sides are from $13 for nut to $14 50 for stove and grate, and on the east side, $12 50 for chestnut and $13 50 for grate. Operators down town are as loud as ever in their protestations of innocence and their determination to fight the bitter end. Middle men in Trinity Building have already realized out of the rise in coal immense sums, and confidently calculate on much more. One of the largest coal dealers in Jersey stated yesterday that there were 35,000 tons of coal in Hoboken, Jersey City and Elizabethport, and that he had a reserve of 500 tons which he was selling at $13 per ton. He thinks there is sufficient coal in Jersey City to last eight days should the weather continue mild. At the Erie railway depot in Newark, bituminous coal is selling by the car load at the rate of seven dollars and fifty cents per ton. Coal is selling in Paterson, New Jersey, at twelve dollars per ton. A train of sixty cars of anthracite coal has arrived on the Delaware, Lockawanna and Western Railway, and watchmen have been placed in charge to prevent stealing.

THE ERIE RAILROAD—EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

A Washington dispatch to the *Times* says an official of the Erie Railway matter, said he had never yet occurred, may shortly be looked for. Intelligence has reached the officers of the Government to the effect that extensive frauds upon the Government, as well as upon the stockholders, have been perpetrated by the Erie management and it is expected that the facts will be shortly made public.

UNSUCCESSFUL SUIT AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

The libel suit against the Baltimore *American* on trial in the Baltimore City Court, Court of Common Pleas, for the publication of proceedings in a police court in the case of a person arrested for selling diseased meat, was decided yesterday in favor of the Baltimore *American*.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Mayor Kalbfleish, of Brooklyn met with a serious accident on Sunday last. While in the act of taking a bath at his residence he fell, striking his head with considerable force against the bath tub. He suffered considerable pain, but thought he had only received a bad bruise. Yesterday he was out in office as usual, and attended to his official duties. On reaching his home in the evening he summoned his physician, when it was found that two of his ribs were broken and a third badly injured. This morning it was found that inflammation had set in and he is considered in a critical condition.

A NOVELIST IN TROUBLE.

Colonel J. Woodruff Lewis, the well-known writer of sensational novels, is under indictment, and it is expected will soon be tried in the United States Circuit Court on charges of fraudulently withholding bounty money from discharged soldiers. His counsel says that Lewis has, through Special Agent Newcomb, deposited sufficient money in bank to cover all soldiers claims against him, and further states that Lewis had no intention to defraud soldiers.

BOSTON AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Consent to withdraw the petition and bill in bankruptcy in the matter of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company was signed and filed yesterday. The stay of proceedings is withdrawn and an assignee will be appointed in Massachusetts.

THE IRISH EXILES

met in Sweeney's hotel yesterday to receive an address from Irish American citizens of Boston, which was accompanied by a cash gift of $1,500.

A NEW HEAD-CENTRE.

The Fenian Brotherhood has issued circulars calling for a meeting of the members during the ensuing month, for the purpose of selecting a successor to John Savage, late President of the Brotherhood.

THE RULOFF MURDER CASE.

It is altogether pr bable that a writ will be issued granting a stay of proceedings in the Ruloff case. The Judges are in session this afternoon at the residence of Judge Rapello, one of the Judges of Court of Appeals, listening to the argument of Mr. Becker, Ruloff's counsel.

THE ENGLISH PEACE COMMISSIONER.

Sir John A. McDonald arrived here this morning, and leaves this evening for Washington.

THE RIVERS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, February 28—River rising, with twenty-two feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and windy. Arrived—Juo. Lums.len, from Cairo, A. Baker, from Paducah, Eddyville, from Evansville. Departed—Ella Hughes, for Upper Cumberland.

MEMPHIS, February 28.—Weather clear, mercury sixty-five degrees. River rising rapidly, and is within five feet and a half of the highest water mark. Arrived: Sam Tredwell, Belle Lee, from New Orleans; Katie, from Louisville; Allen, from Arkansas river. Departed—Tycoon, for Yazoo river and St. Joseph; Jennie Baldwin and John Kyle, with barges, for Pittsburgh.

CAIRO, February 28.—The Silver Lake No 4, Pittsburgh to St. Louis at 10.30 P. M.; City of Cairo, Vicksburg to St. Louis at II; Collier, St. Louis to Pittsburg at 12 Midnight; Memphis to Cincinnati at 6 A. M.; Nick Longworth, Louisville to New Orleans at 5; Robt. Burns, Cincinnati to Memphis at 8; Glasgow, Louisville to Arkansas River at 10; Cairo to Illinois river at 11, Geo. Sts. St. Louis to Shreveport at 12; Henry Bright, New Orleans to St. Louis at 3; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis at 4. The river rose eighteen inches during the night, and there was a heavy gale all day. Mercury 62 deg.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg and Robin, from Vicksburg; Lockwood, from Mound River; Rob Roy, from Keokuk; Sam Brown, from Cairo; Bon Accord and General Anderson, from Mound City; Mohawk and barges, from Havana; City of Pekin, from Peoria; Grand Tower, from Memphis; H. C. Pager, from New Orleans. Departed—Bayard, for Quincy; Pauline, for New Orleans; Ironsides, for Illinois River via Illinois and Michigan—N. G. Ayers, River still rising.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—Arrived—Bee and barges, La Harpe and Dex

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 27th DAY OF MAY A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
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GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110@111.

THERE is at present a bill before the House of the South Carolina Legislature, that provides that no debt shall be hereafter incurred by the State, unless first approved by two-thirds of the popular vote.

FRANCE seems anxious to cultivate some of the teachings of America, and to enter into the glories of impeachments. If France desires to make Napoleon greater than he is at present, he that much or little, all it has to do is to impeach and try him.

IT DOES NOT seem to be decidedly settled whether the Germans are or are not to enter Paris. One day they are, the next they are not. The latest rumor, however, is a compromise. A portion of the German army is to enter Paris, but even that portion is to go just so far and no further.

THE CONVENTION of Republican delegates at the county Court House yesterday was harmonious and orderly. The delegates selected to the State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg next May, are, generally speaking, very acceptable, and Allegheny county can well trust them to honestly and faithfully discharge their duties and to promote the best interests of the party and of the State.

FROM Tennessee, the Colored State Convention sends a petition to Congress for protection. Short as are the resolutions, they disclose outrages of such a character that it is wickedly inhuman to pass them silently over. There is no use of idly talking about them as outrages, without some prompt and energetic action to correct the evils. The colored people of Tennessee are in a pitiable condition, and our Government will be disgraced in the eyes of all civilized nations if that condition be not improved by interference.

AN insult, charged at least as such, desolated France, and slaughtered thousands of men. The farce ended in a terrible tragedy, and has been paid for in blood and tears. Spain now has been insulted. A clerk of the Spanish Consulate in Cairo has been aggrieved, and the Spanish Government has sent an ultimatum to the Viceroy of Egypt. How far this will extend is unknown, but it is asserted that appearances are serious enough to induce European Powers to mediate. It is to be hoped that this farce, too, is not to end in another tragedy.

THE INQUIRIES made into the public printing are doing good, so far at least as giving to the public some slight idea of the fraud that has been practised upon them. While there is unquestionably much exaggeration in the report, and an endeavor to shift actual responsibilities, yet there is also too much truth in the assertion, that there has been great extravagance in this branch of the public service. We are anxious for such investigation, and desire that it may be thoroughly pursued, and where there can be any remedy applied, that steps shall be taken to secure the public in the future.

SIR JOHN A. McDONALD, Premier of Canada, and one of the Joint High Commission, is evidently exceedingly uneasy over the settlement of the Fishery question. He is not at all satisfied that England intends honesty in the matter, and he speaks rather vaguely of concessions and compromises. The truth is, he believes that the English government does not intend to embarrass the settlement of the Alabama claims with the Fishery question, but that it will allow what Canadians regard as their local interests, to be set aside, rather than allow them to involve direct claims against the government.

THE annexed paragraph, clipped from the *Express* of San Antonio, Bexar county, Texas, the city in which are the headquarters of the Military Department of that State, will convey welcome news to many of our citizens, as few gentlemen have more friends and admirers in this vicinity than Gen. Ekin. It says:

The many friends of Gen. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster of this Department, will learn with pleasure that he is rapidly recovering from his recent severe and protracted illness. He has the sympathy of the entire community, to whom his urbane and gentlemanly conduct has endeared him. We trust he may soon be restored to health and usefulness.

MR. PURMAN, in the State Senate, has perhaps satisfied the demands of his revolutionary party in introducing a resolution for the repeal of the Congressional Military Election act, but we apprehend that so far from it doing Democracy any benefit, it only the more exposes their utter and entire disregard of law and order. There is no evading the subject, however, for the resolution was passed by a strict party vote. This alone furnishes all the necessary information on the question of which party desires to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and which is anxious to encourage fraud, by ballot box stuffing and repeating.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS in Congress in those cases where the claimants have shown no title, have cost the country over one hundred thousand dollars. There should be some rules established by which men who have really no claim, should not receive any money whatever. While this might be difficult to render practicable, yet we are satisfied that more stringent regulations could be made by which Tom, Dick and Harry, with cases they were well aware were not just, would be deterred from making the attempt. One hundred thousand dollars is a little too much to pay for wasting the time of Congress uselessly, and mayhap, wilfully.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION bill passed the House by a vote of fifty-two Republicans to thirty-seven Democrats. We suppose, of course, if an inquiry should be made why those thirty-seven Democrats voted against this bill, there would be no reply given, unless indeed it might be that they have always voted against it. It is true that there was a debate over the basis of representation, whether it should be on the apportionment of 1864 or of 1871, but Schantterly, Democrat, defeated that excuse by stating that both Houses would not be able to agree on any new apportionment. The effort therefore of the Democrats was to kill the bill, by fighting for what they declared could not be done

AN APPEAL was made yesterday in these columns by the New York Chamber of Commerce, in behalf of the suffering French, for grain to sow, and addressed to the farmers. We sincerely hope that there will be a full, prompt, and generous response to this call. No more worthy objects for national charity exists in the world than those of the war distressed farmers, the yeomanry of crippled France, and as a prosperous and heaven blessed people, we should reach forth a helping hand towards them. Let our farmers be quick to discharge their duty. Trifling contributions from each may be the means of averting the famine which now threatens a densely populated Christian country Who in this section will be the first to move?

GENERAL HANCOCK has insisted upon his correspondence with Generals Grant and Sherman being published. The difficulty, if there is any on the part of anybody but General Hancock, arises from the fact that General Grant at one time overruled orders of General Hancock in New Orleans. From that moment Gen. Hancock entertained ill feeling against Gen. Grant, and everything that the latter afterwards did, that affected Gen. Hancock in the least, was regarded by him as an infringement on his rights. The correspondence between Generals Hancock, and Sherman, and Grant, has been published, and when read, it will be a source of wonder that Hancock ever insisted on it. It places him in an unenviable light, while, if anything, it adds credit to both Generals Grant and Sherman.

IN 1858, Henry C. Carey wrote a letter to President Buchanan, in which was the following sentence:

"The day is fast approaching, Mr. President, when not a single steamer carrying the American flag will float upon the ocean, except Government ships and the very few private ones engaged in the coasting trade, in which foreign competition is wholly interdicted."

In a recent official report by Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Tunnage Division, we find the following:

"Of the 123 steamers now plying between ports of the United States and ports in Europe, *not one wears the American flag.* With all their wealth and enterprise, the merchants of New York are unable to maintain a single line of steamers to Europe under our present relations of maritime reciprocity."

The prediction of Mr. Carey has been fulfilled to the letter.

"THE PAPER" takes cold comfort over the late Republican primary elections, but tries to make itself believe that it is really warming itself over a glorious hot fire. Notwithstanding all its efforts, however, it can readily be seen that it is shivering over its cold comfort, after all. Has that journal gone daft, or is it laughing in its sleeve at the Democracy. It may possibly be the last, for the Democrats are those from whom a warm fight at the primary meetings may always be looked for. Poor souls, they have no other crumb thrown out to them, and it is the only place where they can succeed in this county, and they are therefore entitled to one day of fun, and should not be laughed at in the sly manner *The Paper* is poking fun at them. The Republican party has grown a little listless and indifferent over primary meetings, knowing full well it holds the election day tightly within its grasp, and it is not childish enough to try and break the heart's of its Democratic friends by robbing them of their one little day of ur, paid and unrequited enthusiasm. *The Paper* should have more regard for the feelings of its subscribers, than to jest at their weakness in the way it has done. Every body well knows that the Republican party is not really meant, but that it is a miserable joke on the Democrats of this county.

MR. COX and South Carolina are equal to the emergency. Cox always was ingenious and inventive, and his last effort places his abilities in these respects far beyond question. Light is thrown on South Carolina at last. There *are* outrages committed in that State—outrages that demand the interference of the Government. Mr. Cox calls loudly for help from the general Government for the State of South Carolina. The white people of that State desire protection from the outrages committed by the black residents. It is is true, says Mr. Cox, quite true, that the whites have committed outrages on the blacks, but then it was in retaliation for the outrages committed by the blacks on the whites first. The whites were civil, innocent, inoffensive persons, until waylaid, attacked, outraged by these blacks, and then they retaliated. That any gentleman having a decent respect for himself should offer such a petition as the one presented by Mr. Cox, is a matter of surprise. But it is at last conceded that there are gross outrages being almost daily perpetrated in South Carolina, and that the interference of the general Government is a necessity. Now let the Democracy join with the Republicans in thoroughly aiding the efforts of the Southern Investigating Committee, and the public, no doubt, will be able to learn just who are to blame, and who are not. The petition, however, is evidence enough of the fact, and it further evinces a cowardly fear, that the truth will be discovered and disclosed.

KU KLUX OUTRAGES.

In a recent conversation with Mr. Wendell Phillips, on the subject of the much affirmed and denied Southern Ku Klux outrages, we ascertained that the truth in reference to the extent and enormities of these villainies, *was not half told.* He stated that from information received from the chairmen of several of the committees of the United States Senate, that the condition of things particularly in North Carolina was perfectly awful; colored men nightly dragged from their beds, murdered in cold blood, whilst the lurid flames from their burning dwellings, sent a thrill of horror through the negroes for miles around. Bodies of armed men masked and otherwise disguised, nightly paid demon visits to the cabins of the ignorant blacks, and by demonstrations more demoniacal than otherwise so worked upon the superstition of the horrified freedmen and their families, that promises to quit the country, or to abstain from voting the Republican ticket, could easily be drawn from them. Should the law, in an isolated case, take hold of one of these Ku Kluxers, the jury would certainly acquit him, as it was sure to be largely if not wholly composed of members of the order, which appears from this to be so extensive in its ramifications as to reach every class of the Southern whites. If a majority of any of these juries should prove to be of independent and honest citizens whose intentions were good, a note sent to their houses would warn them if they voted for conviction that their own dwelling or store would be burned and probably their lives would also be forfeited. Villainous posters are nightly posted up in conspicuous places warning Republicans both white and colored that "they are marked for death," and that unless they pack up traps and in so many hours depart hence, the verdict of the "Awful Hungdum, Pungdum," will be carried out. What this terrible thing is, the poor blacks do not stop to inquire, but knowing from experience that when spotted and notified the only safety to life and property is in flight, they lose no time in packing up their few articles of furniture and clothing, and with their wives and children start on a weary pilgrimage to some more congenial place. Is it not perfectly monstrous that such things are permitted in our free country? That for opinion's sake our poor ignorant population must be compelled to fly for their lives from the places of their birth, it may be. Where this thing is to end God only knows. We thought, with the curse of slavery driven from our land, that every species of religious and political intolerance had departed. But it seems that we were wrong, that a something as bad if not worse than chattel servitude has taken the place of the slave-driver's lash. We await with great interest the report of the Congressional Investigating Committee, now in session and taking testimony as to these Southern outrages, confident that when it shall be published to the world, a spontaneous outburst of indignation, and a cry for governmental interference to protect these poor people will be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A cotemporary contains a hugely sensational article over Colonel Kerrigan of New York city, and Governor Scott of South Carolina. Scott, it is asserted, sent to New York for Kerrigan and twenty-four others, and on their arrival in South Carolina, endeavored to hire them to assassinate various prominent citizens. This occurred last November. One of the most curious features of this story is, that Scott had to go to New York to find scoundrels of sufficient depravity to do the deed. One might have been excused for thinking, if the reports relative to the outrages of South Carolina Radicals had been true, Scott, with a vote in his favor of over one hundred and thirty-six thousand, and a majority of over thirty-three thousand, might have been able to have found twenty-six knaves depraved enough to assassinate anybody. The dearth of Republican assassins in that State, compelling Governor Scott to send to New York for aid, speaks favorably for Republicanism. More than this it certainly was very foolish for Scott to go out of his State to hire assassins. They are to be had in his own State, if not among Republicans, then unquestionably among those who are robbing, murdering and plundering Republicans every day. The story does not hang together It is nothing more than a sensational item, so badly put together that no one could be deceived by it. Governor Scott never made such a requisition We doubt if there is such an individual as Colonel Kerrigan, and if there is, he must be a man utterly depraved otherwise he would not have told the story on himself. South Carolina is under investigation—the deeds of the Ku Klux have been damnable—and every effort is being made to moderate the effect of the testimony that will be adduced and published.

THE OLDEN TIME.

Like all other American cities, Pittsburgh changes very rapidly; houses are not, at least were not, built to last, and the tastes and fortunes of our citizens alter so speedily that a structure which filled all the requirements of the dominant generation thirty or forty years ago falls far behind the supposed necessities of the present. Thus, in a material way, but little remains to remind us of the Pittsburgh of the olden time, and any reminiscences of that primitive period must possess an especial interest, not only to those who are old enough to read from their own memories similar experiences, but also to most of those who have been born and reared hereabouts, as well as to those who for a long time have been identified with Pittsburgh and its interests. For this reason we think the series of communications which has been promised us by one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens will prove especially welcome to our readers. Further we need only say that, though our correspondent modestly signs himself *Rip*, he has by no means been asleep, like the legendary Van Winkle, during the time intermediate between his then and our now, but has on the contrary, been honorably identified with the progress, enterprise and industry of our cities.

I.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Having lately seen in some publication a reference to the early localities around our city, I have been induced to say a few things of the recollections of my own youth—not extending as far back as Noah's flood, but still including the ever memorable Pumpkin Flood of 1810.

I shall begin by giving you the outlines of Water Street from the Point, and may continue the description as far as the location of this first rolling mill which manufactured bar iron from pigs.

At the extreme point stood the boat yard of Joseph McCullough where were built—not steamers, but the old fashioned flat boats, now called broad-horns. In front of this were the fishery grounds then occupied by Dick Tanner, Joseph Wollard and others, while in the stream opposite, which was then as now undisturbed by wheezing steam boats, there being none to wheeze, were generally anchored the skiffs and other light crafts of many lovers of angling. Among them were the Rev. Francis Herron, George Shiras, George Evans, Reuben Miller and many others.

Next to the boat-yard came the residence of George Shiras, the father of that George who makes his home at the peaceful abode of the Rappites, Economy, and the grandsire of that other George, now an active member of the Pittsburgh bar. Immediately across the street stood the old and celebrated Point Brewery where those delightful beverages, pure beer, ale and porter were manufactured and delivered to the citizens by the ever faithful drayman, Daniel McHenry.

Proceeding, we arrive, without further obstruction from houses, at the corner of Liberty street, where stood the ferry of William Dobbin. I believe the only member of that family still living is his amiable maiden daughter Arabella, on the opposite corner of Liberty street stood the ferry-house of Samuel Black, and near to this on water street stood an old house with a broad porch in front, which, doubtless, had been connected, as officers' quarters, with Fort Duquesne.

At the corner of West street stood the stately residence of James O'Hara, who was a man of great wealth and enterprise. Many is the time that I have seen that eccentric man, Doctor Exeter, pacing up and down the pavement awaiting the appearance of Miss O'Hara or her cousin (afterwards Mrs. Scully), whom he imagined to be his betrothed, and whom he would follow up the street to church. Of course he was demented. I cannot pass this place without recalling to mind the old family carriage, at that time the only one in the place. Every Sunday it would go with the female portion of the family to Dr. Herron's Church. The house where it was kept was on the triangular lot now occupied by a machine shop, between Liberty, West and Front streets. It is a pity the old carriage had not been kept and encased in glass, where it could have been looked upon as a relic of the past by the present generation. I think that after the death of Mr. O'Hara his son-in-law, the late Hermer Denny, disposed of it to a Mr. Fedder, then a coach-builder, and it finally became a hack, and ended its days in New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Next to the O'Hara house stood the residence of that ever true patriot and good old soldier, General Abra Kirkpatrick. He walked about town straight as an arrow, with his old three cocked hat His eldest daughter was married to that enterprising and good-hearted Irishman, Christy Cowan, who built the first rolling mill in the place. I cannot forget many times seeing the late Judge Charles Shaler sitting under the locust trees that then grew on the bank of the river, awaiting the departure of the General, with whom he was not a favorite, so that he could spend some time with that Miss Kirkpatrick, who afterwards became his wife.

Proceeding on to the next house we arrive at the old steam mill of Geo. Evans, where a good article of flour was made, and whither the youngsters of those days had to proceed with wheelbarrows to fetch bran and shorts with which to feed the cows, for then those animals were regarded as indispensible, and almost every family kept one. Across Redoubt alley was the tavern of John Davis, which was one of the best in the place. In front of it on the bank of the river grew a fine row of shade trees (honey locusts,) beneath which seats were provided for the pleasure and accommodation of the guests of the inn.

Next to this came the residence of the stern and true-hearted Isaac Craig. Adjoining, was the dwelling house of General Pressly Neville, whose noble presence and long white flowing hair could often be seen of a summer evening as he promenaded beneath the shady trees. Lawyer Chaplin lived in the next house which is still standing, while next, on the corner of Ferry street was the warehouse, and attached thereto the dwelling house of that precise and correct merchant David Logan. But few persons now remain who remember his quick walk, his short clothes, his silk stockings and his silver shoe buckles.

I have gotten thus far up Water street, and should these old memories be of interest to the few yet remaining of those old citizens who may be reminded of the days that are gone, I may continue them. I will not say that all of the places are precisely correct in their location, but they are according to the best of my memory. RIP.

PROTECTING TRAVELERS.

The Bill for the Regulation of Steamboats as Passed by both Houses of Congress.

The Steamboat bill which passed both Houses of Congress February 14th, and awaits the President's signature, is more careful and stringent than any one of a similar character heretofore enacted. No license, register or enrolment is to be granted until satisfactory evidence be produced that all the provisions of this act have been complied with. Among other provisions, steamers are required to be provided with suitable pipes and valves attached to the boiler to convey steam to the hold, and the different compartments thereof, to extinguish fire. Stoves are to be securely fastened, and all wood work and other ignitable substances about the boilers, chimneys, cook houses and stove pipes exposed to ignition shall be thoroughly shielded by some incombustible material. Steam pumps, or equivalent apparatus for throwing water, to be kept at all times. Loose hay, cotton, benzine, powder and like dangerous articles are to be placed beyond danger of fire from the machinery. Watchmen are to be kept in the cabin and on each deck to guard against or give alarm of fire; a life preserver for every cabin passenger to be provided, and a good life-preserver or float for each deck or other class passenger, to be kept in readiness for immediate use; buckets filled with water always to lie in readiness on every steamboat carrying passengers on the main deck; shall be provided with permanent stairways and other sufficient means convenient to such passengers for their escape to the upper deck in case of fire, or the vessel's sinking, or of other accident endangering life, &c. In addition to wire-teller ropes, or iron rods, or chains, the hulls, boilers, and other machinery are to be thoroughly inspected; captains are to be examined as to their character and skill. If they can safely be trusted with a command, a license shall be granted them. The qualifications of a chief mate, engineer, and pilot shall be subject to a similar examination by the local boards of inspectors. In order to carry this act fully into execution, the ten supervising inspectors are to be continued in commission. Twelve months after the passage of this act, every iron or steel plate used in the construction of steamboat boilers, and which shall be subject to a tensile strain, shall be inspected to ascertain its strength, homogeneousness, toughness and ability to withstand the effect of repeated heating and cooling. None other to be used. Adequate provision shall be made to prevent sparks or flame from being driven back from the fire doors into the vessel. Other provisions are made to guard against danger, including the stoppage of vessels, display of signals, lights, &c. In the case of loss or accident to personal property owing to non compliance with the law, passengers are to recover damages by suit. Every sea going steamer and every steamer navigating the great northern or north western lakes and carrying passengers, the building of which shall be completed after six months from the passage of this act shall have not less than three water-tight cross bulkheads, to be made of iron plates, sustained upon suitable frame work, and properly secured to the hull of the vessel. Any captain engineer or pilot or other person employed in any steamboat or vessel, by whose misconduct or negligence, or inattention to his or their respective duties in such vessel, the life of any person shall be destroyed, or by reason or consequence of fraud, connivance, misconduct or violation of law by any owner or inspectors, or other public officer, the life of any person shall be destroyed, he or they shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and upon conviction thereof before any Circuit Court of the United States, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor, for a period of not more than ten years; the hull and boilers of every ferry boat, canal boat yacht, or other small craft of light character, propelled by steam, shall be inspected under the provisions of this act, and such other provisions of law for the better security of life as may be applicable to such vessels, shall by the rules and regulations of the Supervising Board of Inspectors be required before a certificate of inspection shall be granted, and no such vessel shall be navigated without a licensed engineer and a licensed pilot. In addition to the local board appointed for the district of Puget Sound, Milwaukee, Albany, New York, Apalachicola, Evansville, Ind., Huron, Michigan, and Marquette, the President to appoint a supervising inspector general by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. All acts for the better security of the lives of passengers on steamboats are repealed. The bill was a long one. Provision is made for the salaries of officers, and fines and penalties prescribed for the infraction of the law.

PANIC IN THE STADT THEATRE.

A Frightful Catastrophe Averted—An Alarm of Fire and a Panic-Stricken Audience.

[From the New York *World*.]

On Saturday night last an incident occurred in the Stadt Theatre which came near resulting, through a panic in the audience, in one of the most frightful catastrophes which could be fancied. As it was, there were not less than twenty-three hundred persons in the theatre, the occasion being a benefit tendered to Madame Seebach, and the popular piece of "Die Eine Weint, Die Andere Lacht" was being performed. In a scene of the second act, when Madame Seebach, M Dombrowski and Mlle. Scholz were on the stage, some person up in the upper gallery, unable to hear Mlle. Scholz, kept up for some time a continuous volley of yells of "louder." Another person in his vicinity said to the howling one, "Keep quiet or I'll punch your head." The vociferous party doubted the speaker's ability or chartered right to do such as a "head puncher," and invited an experiment. The invitation was promptly accepted. From a score of semi-Americanized Teutons arose shouts of "Fight, fight." The immense audience down below, unable to see the head-punching process, which was going on vigorously, and mistaking the word "fight" for "fire" was at once in the wildest commotion. Everybody at all conversant with the building knew what a vast flimsy shell it is, of the most combustible materials, and most inadequately provided with means of egress in case of fire. In an instant the alarm of "fire" spread through the entire house, and the long tortuous passages were blocked up by a screaming, struggling, terror-stricken crowd, fighting its way towards the street, while the aisles were filled with a multitude pressing towards the doors, and many were bounding over the seats, hastening to effect their escape from what seemed to them at the moment imminent danger of the most horrible of deaths. To the cool presence of mind of the persons upon the stage it is without doubt due that there were not many trampled to death in the frenzied rush for the door. Had they left the stage, or seemed to participate in the general wild affright, the moral effect upon the audience would have been most disastrous. Instead of doing so, however, they remained in their places, placidly waiting for a few moments for the storm to subside. M. Dombrowski advanced to the foot lights and endeavored to explain the cause of the disturbance, but not a word could be heard of all he said. Then coolly investing himself with his eye-glasses and assuming an air of lan quid ennui which would have made Sir Charles Coldstream furious with envy, he took a seat and waited. The ladies upon the stage followed his example. Out of one of the proscenium boxes leaned a woman whose face was pallid and distorted with fear, as she screamed, "M. Dombrowski, for God's sake what is the matter?" He replied with his most courtly ease, telling her the state of affairs, and those who looked around, seeing this conversation going on, although they could not hear a word of it, were reassured and stopped their rush. In eight minutes the panic was all over. The police had dragged out the head-puncher and his victim, the major portion of the audience resumed their seats, and the play went on. Hundreds had left, however, and even after quiet was restored many found that the shock to their nervous systems had been so great as to preclude the possibility of further enjoyment, and took their departure. In the excitement several women fainted, and it was reported that one girl had an arm broken, That no more serious injuries or even loss of life resulted must be regarded as not only fortunate but wonderful, in view of the circumstances.

An Instance of the Bliss of Ignorance.

Mr. Charles Laplace is old—he is verging on three score and ten; but he sometimes looks back along the aisle of time and sees dimly outlined in the distance some beautiful flower that he loved when passing that way, and recalls the pleasure that it gave him. Sitting by his lonely fireside, he often indulges in these reflections, and one night recently they came trooping around him like old friends, and the old man shut his eyes that his mental vision might become more clear. Just then soft warm lips were pressed lovingly on his brow. It sent a thrill through him like fire. If it was a delusion, he thought it the sweetest he had ever known. For fear that the sensation would vanish if he opened his eyes, he persistently closed them, and ever and anon the soft warmth of those fresh, sweet lips would caress his face, brow and neck. It was electrical. Surely, he had a fairy visitant, for he heard no footstep, not even the rustle of a dress. But the suspense at last became intolerable, and he opened his eyes to see the fair flower that memory and love had conjured up. It was his Maltese cat!—*N. O. Pic.*

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS,

Chemicals, Perfumeries, Soaps, Colognes, Powders, Pomades, Cosmetics of every description. Toilet articles and Fancy Medicines of all kinds. Also, English and Scotch Ales, Dublin Porter, English Brown Stout, Pure Old Cognac Brandy, Pure Salad Oil, the best Article Imported, just received this day at James E. Burns & Co.'s Drug Store, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

Persons will find it much to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

BURNING AND SHAKING.

By a ridiculous misapplication of language, invalids are sometimes said to "enjoy very poor health," but it is not on record that any human being was ever spoken of as enjoying chills and fever. And yet the cases are thousands, at this moment, in one or the other of the two stages of the disorder, who might just as well have avoided it as not. If there is anything demonstrable in therapeutics, it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to intermittent fevers. No instance can be cited in which it has been taken, either as a safeguard against this class of diseases or as a remedy for them, and failed to produce the desired effect. The season when malarious fevers are rife, has commenced, and no inhabitant of any district subject to their visitations should be without this great preventive and remedy. Indeed it is a most potent protection against all the ailments which prevail in the spring months, from marsh and pool, and from all moist soils are now rising the mephitic elements which give birth to fever, indigestion, biliousness, colics, and a whole host of epidemic and other maladies. Aid the system to resist them. Energize and regulate all the animal functions with this reinforcing agent. This precaution is as necessary in cities as in new settlements, for malarious fevers are now almost as common in the great centres of population as on the borders of the southern bayous and marshes and the rich agricultural regions of the west. The preventive and remedy is accessible to all. Who will be unwise enough to brave recklessly the danger it would avert?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR," by which we claim all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. It saves one-half of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no dirt or ashes ever come into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt coal—every ounce of fuel put in is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. It is a purifier of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is handy—not too deep in the chimney, that it is not safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

6th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Numerous testimonials and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate erecting, are invited to call and examine the "Reflector" before purchasing. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
de18

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRING
AT
WILLIAM
At 12½ Cents,
Yard Wide Chintzes,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
COCHECO PRINTS,
Nine Yards for One Dollar.

At 8½c., Fast Colored Medium and Dark Prints.
At 8½c., a splendid bargain in Prints.
At 8½c., good yard wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslins—extra good.
At 12½c., double width Alpaca Poplins—best bargain of the season.

New Dress Goods.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Black and White Plaids.
Light Spring Plaids and Grey Mixtures.
New Tycoon Repps, for Wrappers.
New Spring Delaines, plain and figured.

New Spring Shawls
New Broche Shawls.
New Black Thibet Shawls.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

RETAIL STORES
Library Building,
197 and 199 PENN STREET.
Joseph Horne & Co.
NEW GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
ALL THE
Latest Styles and Novelties
OF THE SEASON IN
Linen Collars,
Linen Cuffs,
Plain and Lace Trimmed.
LACE COLLARS
In Pointe, Pointe Applique, Duchesse, Hon Ton, Valenciennes and Maltese.
NEW STYLES
Lace Collarettes,
Lace Sleeves,
Val. Lace Berthas,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
ALL STYLES AND PRICES.
Lama Lace Goods,
Black and White Pointes,
Fichues and Jackets,
Overskirts,
Hamburg Flouncings,
Hamburg Edgings,
Hamburg Insertions,
Guipure Embroidered Bands,
Guipure Embroidered Inserting,
French Plaque.
NEW PATTERNS.
WHITE GOODS
In Great Variety.
KID GLOVES,
Best Quality, at $2.00 per Pair.
Good Quality at $1.00 per Pair.
NEW STYLES SILK FANS.
New Styles Stick Fans.
TRIMMINGS,
LACES, GIMPS,
SMALL WARES, &c.,
AT THE
New Retail Stores
OF
HORNE & CO.,
Penn Avenue.
fe18

SKATES!
SKATES!
I have one of the finest assortment of SKATES in this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys'
Rink, New York Club, and Wood Top Skates.
I have the BARNEY & BERRY RINK and CLUB SKATES, silver and nickel plated, and they are really a beautiful Skate. Just the article for Rinks. Also, a full assortment of the above Skates will be sold at the very lowest prices. Call and examine Prices before purchasing and be convinced of the above assertion, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
fe17 138 WOOD STREET.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
The partnership heretofore existing under the name of KRAMER, BOHN & Co., at No. 179 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, was dissolved by mutual consent on February 24, 1871. Mr. P. H. BOHN retiring. The business will be conducted by the remaining partners, under the name and style of KRAMER & VOGLESON, who will settle all accounts. FLORENCE KRAMER,
P. H. BOHN.
WM. M. VOGLESON.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
In retiring from the firm of KRAMER, BOHN & Co., I most cordially recommend my successors, Messrs. KRAMER & VOGLESON, to the patronage of my friends and those of the late firm.
fe24:n3 P. H. BOHN.

FLORENCE KRAMER.....WM. M. VOGLESON.
Kramer & Vogleson,
No. 179 Liberty Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES,
Ketchups, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
fe24:n81

ELABORATELY FINISHED and HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES,
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
☞ A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe18:n5

A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burt's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship
☞ All orders by mail promptly filled. de31:n28

LEATHER,
Hides and Oil,
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 128 Second Avenue,
(Near Smithfield street.)
de31:52 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
VENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c.,
P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja25:n16 146 Great Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
SEMPLE'S.
New Spring Millinery.
New Hats and Bonnets.
Ribbons and Flowers.
New styles in Collars.
Ladies' Lace Collars.
Ladies' Linen Collars, Lace Trimmed.
Ladies' Pointed Linen Collars.
Ladies' and Gents' Paper Collars and Cuffs.
At 75 cents a Pair,
GENTS' COLORED
Kid Glores.
A DIRECT IMPORTATION.
SHIRT FRONTS.
Irish Linens, Shirting Muslins.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Ladies' White Skirts.
Ladies and Gents' Underwear.
A new stock of White Goods.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FINANCIAL.
NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific
RAILROAD CO.
SECURED BY
First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000 $5,000 and $10,000.

With the same confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation recommend the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over Two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an investment of the grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon the great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees named in the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds* of the Company if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific Bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of First Mortgage bonds issued, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Ave. and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 28, 1871.

There was no change in money rates to-day. The money market is working some what easier, with rather more inquiry outside of bank for good paper.

There was but little done in local stocks. The regular bond list is without change—with some inquiry for Allegheny Valleys, at 89½@89¾.

The eastern markets are scarcely so strong. Gold weakened one-eighth per cent, and the public debt fell off from ¼ to ⅓ with more disposition to sell than buy.

The Railway list is weaker throughout, as will be seen by the comparative quotations annexed.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis RR. Co. hold its annual meeting to-morrow (March 1st) at which it is presumed some questions of interest, that have to do affecting the stock will be freely discussed. The following shows the comparative earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway during the month of January:

1871	$245,981 95
1870	196,787 21
Increase	$49,194 74

The following are the principal statistics of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, as returned by the company to the State Engineer and Surveyor, for the year ending September 30, 1870:

Capital stock by charter	$50,000,000
Capital stock paid in	34,938,000
Funded debt, seven per cent	27,001,000
Floating debt	1,573,314
Total stock, bonds and debt	58,512,314

The annual report of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad contains the following:

"The stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Company, at the annual meeting in October, authorized the Board of Directors to change the gauge of the road to four feet nine inches, which will conform to the Marietta and Cincinnati track. It is believed that the consummation of this plan, by which cars can be transported between St. Louis and Louisville and the seaboard, via. Parkersburg, without change, will result in a very great increase of through business. The distance from Cincinnati to Baltimore is 569 miles, or240 miles less than the average distance from Cincinnati to New York by the New York Central, Erie and Pennsylvania roads. From St. Louis to Baltimore, via. Cincinnati and Parkersburg, the distance is 920 miles, or 240 miles less than the average distance to St. Louis by the same roads to New York. The improper location of the road between Warren and Belpre has, since the opening of the road, always been a source of great expense in maintenance and loss in revenue to the company. With a view of remedying this grave error in location the Baltimore Short Line Railway Company has, during the past year, been incorporated under the laws of Ohio, and proposes, with the assistance of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company to construct a road in as direct a line as practicable from Warren to Belpre."

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	114½	114½
5-20—1867	122½	122
" 1864	121¾	121¾
" 1865	121¾	121¾
" 1865 new	111¾	111¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868	111¾	111¾
10-40s	111¾	111¾
Currency 6's	119½	119½
Gold	111¼	111
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	91½	90¾
Do Scrip	90¾	92¾
Erie	32¾	32¾
Reading	99¾	99¾
Lake Shore	96¾	96¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89	90¾
Wabash	54¾	54¾
Chicago & N. W.	77¾	78
Do. Preferred	88¾	88¾
St. Paul, Common	70¾	70¾
Do. Preferred	75	75
Wabash	54¾	54¾
Do. Preferred	77	77
Ohio & Mississippi	39½	41
Pacific Mail	44¾	43¾
West. Union Telegraph	37¾	37¾
Adams Express	69¾	71
U. S. Express	53	53¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	4-30 Jan. & Jy. '65	111¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	122¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	111¾	U. P. R. R.	84¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	111¾	C. P. R. R.	90¾
U. S. 10-40	111¾	Cy. Pacific	119¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 28, 1871.

Gold opened at 111 and closed at 110⅞@111. Loans were made at 3 to 3 per cent, and some small lots at 6. Clearances $5,000,000.

Governments were steady at the opening, but fell off a little by 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and closed firm and little changed from the morning prices.

Stocks were very active to-day and strong during the forenoon, but late in the day they declined a little. Express stocks were very weak at the close, Adams Express selling down from 71¼ to 70¾, and the United States from 58 to 56¾. The market closed active, but at lower prices.

Money loaned quite freely this morning at 4 to 5 per cent., and this afternoon at 4 per cent.

Southern State securities on last call were weak in Tennessees and firm in other bonds. The chief feature was new South Carolinas, which advanced to 60 for January and July issues.

Sterling exchange 9⅜.

Governments—Coupons, 1881, 114¾; 5-20s, 62, 112; 64, 111¾; '65, 111¾; do new, 110¾; '67, 111; '68, 111¾; 10-40s, 111¾; Cy. 6s, 119¾.

State Bonds—Missouris, 91¾; Tennessees, old, 68¾; new, 66¾; Virginias, new, 60¾; old, 68¾; North Carolinas, old, 40¾; new, 27¾.

Miscellaneous.—Western Union, 38¾; Quicksilver, 14; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 20¾; Adams Express, 70; Wells & Fargo do, 93¾; American do, 46; United States do, 46; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 93¾; scrip, 90¾; Erie, 32; do preferred, 84; Harlem, 126½; do preferred, 128¾; Reading, 99¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern, 77¾; do preferred, 87½; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 108; St. Paul, 70¾; do preferred, 78; Wabash, 54¾; do preferred, 78¾; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Terre Haute, 39; do preferred, 56; Chicago & Alton, 113¾; do preferred, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 40¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84; Baltimore & Ohio, —; Lake Shore, 96¾; Illinois Central, 125.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1871.

APPLES—Demand fair, market steady, but prices unchanged. $4@5 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 7@8c cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—There is an improved demand for the better grades and a tricity prime to sells readily at 30 and choice in small packages may be quoted at 32@33. Common and medium butter is in good supply and dull a 20@25 cts.

BEANS—$1.50@2.00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—4@6 cts and dull.

BESWAX—28@30 cts per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@4 cts.

CHEESE—New York Goshen quoted 16½@17; Ohio Goshen at 16; Ohio Factory, 14¼@15; Western Reserve, 14@14½.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 80@90cts per bushel.

CARROTS—Old—Standard brands may be quoted at 2¾@3c in car loads, and 3½@3¾ in small lots.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $90 @$5, and Calcined Plaster at $4@5 per bbl.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@$6 per ton by the car load, delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Demand is better and the stock in this market is light; quoted at $14@16 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—Bright halves Peaches scarce and higher—we now quote at 12@13c—some holders asking 14c. Quarters and mixed quiet and unchanged. Apples, 6@7c, for quarters, and 8½@9 cts for sliced. Blackberries, 19@15.

EGGS—Fresh eggs are in steady demand and sell readily at 25—the receipts are only moderate. Pickeled eggs continue dull and are offered freely at 18@18—it requires an expert to detect some of which from fresh eggs.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75; may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—The market is considerably firmer under the influence of the advices from Chicago and Milwaukee, though as yet there is no material improvement in the demand, and no change to make in quotations. We continue to quote western doors at $7.50@7.60 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota baker's flour; $6.75@7.00 for red winter and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.00.

GRAIN—There is no improvement to note in the demand for Wheat, and there is very little offering, as holders are nearly all sanguine of better prices before long; we continue to quote at $1.20@1.25 for red and $1.40@1.45 for white, and while the mills are unwilling at present to pay any more, there is little or none offering at these quotations. It is contended that the present high prices in the west is the result of speculation, and that there is some truth in the allegation, there is not much doubt; still, as compared with other markets, it is alleged, on the other hand, that wheat is too low here. It is stated that there is a bull clique in Milwaukee, and it is under its manipulations that prices have been so materially advanced in the west; and to-day wheat is 8 to 10 cents per bushel above what a shipper could afford to pay in Chicago for shipment to New York at the opening of navigation. It is believed that this movement has been brought about by the same parties who attempted the same kind a few weeks ago, when they run up to $1.40 and then let it drop back to $1.19. It is true, there has not been a bushel of wheat bought in Chicago for this market for a year, perhaps longer, still, the movements there have a tendency to control the markets all over the country. Oats active, and demand good for city sales, 1 car at 56, in elevator, and another at 55, dealers are paying 53@54, in first hands, and refusing 55@56 for new crop quote small lots, in store, at 58@60. Corn is scarce and prime car is selling on wharf and track at 46@47c. Barley is not much in quiry for shelled and not much in this market. Rye is scarce and in demand and may be quoted firm at $1.00@1.05. Barley is quiet and without quotable change; 80@85 for spring and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—We can report a continued good demand for trade. Coffee is firm, and advices from New York and Baltimore tend to strengthen the market. The stock of Rio and Santos, of the latest dates, was Galveston, 2,000 bags; New Orleans, 15,400; Mobile, 3,400; Savannah, 1,000; Baltimore, 11,900; New York, 40,000; total, 69,622. There is a steady demand for the various grades of Louisiana sugars, but prices are unchanged. Refined sugars are in ample supply, and the market is weakening. Following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—Fair, 8½; Prime, 9; Good, 9¼; Fancy, 9¾; Crushed, 10; Powdered, 9¾; Granulated, 9¾; Coffee, 9¾; Extra C, 9¼; Yellow, 8¾; Dark, 8¼.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans, 75@80c; prime, 65; good, 60; fair, 55. Lower grades down to 20cts. Sugar House, 40@45. Wells & Fargo do, 60@65; American do, 46; United States do, 46; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 93¾; scrip, 90¾; Erie, 32; do preferred, 84; Harlem, 126½; do preferred, 128¾; Reading, 99¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern, 77¾; do preferred, 87½; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 108; St. Paul, 70¾; do preferred, 78; Wabash, 54¾; do preferred, 78¾; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Terre Haute, 39; do preferred, 56; Chicago & Alton, 113¾; do preferred, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 40¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84; Baltimore & Ohio, —; Lake Shore, 96¾; Illinois Central, 125.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1871.

APPLES—Demand fair, market steady, but prices unchanged. $4@5 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 7@8c cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—There is an improved demand for the better grades and a tricity prime to sells readily at 30 and choice in small packages may be quoted at 32@33. Common and medium butter is in good supply and dull a 20@25 cts.

BEANS—$1.50@2.00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—4@6 cts and dull.

BESWAX—28@30 cts per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@4 cts.

CHEESE—New York Goshen quoted 16½@17; Ohio Goshen at 16; Ohio Factory, 14¼@15; Western Reserve, 14@14½.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 80@90cts per bushel.

CARROTS—Old—Standard brands may be quoted at 2¾@3c in car loads, and 3½@3¾ in small lots.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $90 @$5, and Calcined Plaster at $4@5 per bbl.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@$6 per ton by the car load, delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Demand is better and the stock in this market is light; quoted at $14@16 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—Bright halves Peaches scarce and higher—we now quote at 12@13c—some holders asking 14c. Quarters and mixed quiet and unchanged. Apples, 6@7c, for quarters, and 8½@9 cts for sliced. Blackberries, 19@15.

EGGS—Fresh eggs are in steady demand and sell readily at 25—the receipts are only

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 28, 1871.

FLOUR—Fairly active.

WHEAT—2½@2¾c lower, closing at $1.23¾ for seller March and cash; $1.25¾ for seller April. This afternoon irregular, $1.22¾ cash.

CORN—No 2 mixed moderately active, and and 1½@1¾c lower at 50@51c cash; closed weak. This afternoon dull at 49¾c seller March.

OATS—No 2 quiet at 48¾c.

RYE—No 2 quiet; closed dull at 78@80c.

HIGHWINES—Held at 86c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

MESS PORK—Closed at $12.37 cash and seller March; $12.84 seller April.

LARD—13½c cash.

HOGS—Live quiet and firm at $7@7.55; dressed quiet and 15@25c lower; closed dull at $6.75.

CATTLE—Dull; receipts of hogs, 4,000; shipments, 600.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling 15¾c. Flour quiet and slightly in buyers favor; superfine western $5.40@5.75; common to good extra State $6.40@6.75; common to good extra $6.70@6.95; good choice $6.95@7.50; white western $7.75; Ohio $6.90@7.50; St. Louis $6.90 @8.75; market closing heavy. Rye flour $4.75 @5.25. Corn flour unchanged. Whisky steady, 92¾c. Wheat dull and a shade lower; new spring No. 1 $1.56; red amber $1.68@1.64. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm. Canada West $1.18. Malt quiet. Corn steady; mixed western 84@85c; yellow 85½@86½c. Oats 60@ 70c. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet. Coffee firm; Rio 15½c. Sugar dull and drooping; Cuba 8¾@9¾c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 70@ 75c. Rice 9@9¾c. Tallow quiet. Crude 11@ refined 24½c. Pork—New mess $22.25; old $21.50@21.75; prime $19; prime mess, new $21.50 @22. Beef dull and nominal. Beef steady; mess 10@15c; extra 15@16½c; beef hams 30@32c; prime mess firm and active at 27@28½c; India mess $30@32c. Cut meats dull; hams 14@c@15c; shoulders 8½@9c; middles dull. Lard steady; western prime steam 12¾@13c; kettle dried 13½c; April 13½c. Butter, western 16@25c; State 30@36c. Cheese firm at 12@16½c.

LATER—Flour dull and drooping at $6.60@ 6.90 for shipping extras. Wheat dull and a shade lower; red amber $1.61@1.60. Oats dull and a shade lower at 60@60c. Lard steady; April 13½c; May 13¾c. Eggs steady and in moderate demand; fresh 27@28c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 28.—New England had no rain during the past week, making idle a portion of her machinery, and the prospect now is, that with the return of peace in Europe and water to New England, we are not likely to have any famine in the dry goods trade, and hence those who were sanguine of securing extreme prices for all textiles a few weeks ago, now begin to realize that with an indifferent demand and increasing stock, their anticipations are not likely to be realized. The first class of goods to feel the effect of the depression was printing cloths, which have fallen in price to 6c for standards, and the trade are also awaiting a decline now in the prices of printed calicoes, in conformity with the price of gray cloths. That prints and second-class work will recede to 10c is almost a foregone conclusion, but good prints of choice styles will sell all the year through at 11c for fancies. There are but few other goods in the line of domestic plain fabrics commanding anything like their intrinsic value. Heavy brown sheetings and brown drills are cheap enough at 12½c. Many delaines are decidedly cheap at 18c, and many other fabrics that could be named in the plain sheetings and shirtings, but most grades are higher. Articles of colored cottons are apparently very high, while woolen fabrics are of a good assortment and selling at low enough rates, especially woolen and worsted shawls, which are going more rapidly into consumption.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 28.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 14½c. Flour in light demand, but held firm at $6.30@6.75. Wheat firm at $1.28. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 55@56c. Rye held firm at $1@1.05. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 50@51c. Barley dull and drooping; prime fall at 75c. Coffee unchanged. Sugar firm; prime New Orleans 8@8½c. Molasses steady at 60@65c. Linseed oil firm at 85@86c. Lard oil $1.10. Lard steady at 20@21c. Butter scarce and attempted to sell at the same kind a few weeks ago, when they run up to $1.40 and then let it drop back to $1.19. It is true, there has not been a bushel of wheat bought in Chicago for this market for a year, perhaps longer, still, the movements there have a tendency to control the markets all over the country. Oats active, and demand good for city sales, 1 car at 56, in elevator, and another at 55, dealers are paying 53@54, in first hands, and refusing 55@56 for new crop quote small lots, in store, at 58@60. Corn is scarce and prime car is selling on wharf and track at 46@47c. Barley is not much in quiry for shelled and not much in this market. Rye is scarce and in demand and may be quoted firm at $1.00@1.05. Barley is quiet and without quotable change; 80@85 for spring and 90@95 for fall.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—Tobacco active and very firm; common to good leaf $5.25@6; common to medium leaf $6.50@10. Cotton steady; middling 15¾@14c. Coffee active and demand; extra family 20. Grain—Good local demand for wheat, corn and oats. Provisions in good demand and firm. Pork held at 22c. Bacon quiet at 9¼@11¾@12c. Lard 12½c. Hams; sugar cured 15c; plain 15c. Whisky steady at 88c.

Live Stock.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., February 28.—Beef Cattle; receipts 250 head; demand moderate; sales extra at 11@12; first quality 10@10½c; second quality 8@8½c; third quality 6@7½c. Sheep and Lambs; receipts 2,000 head; market very quiet, with sales in lots at $2.50@5.50, cash; extra $6@6.50. Veal Calves $5@10. This is the market day at Cambridge. The market hereafter will be held at Watertown.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 28.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and declined 5c; No 2 white Michigan $1.35; amber $1.34; Fulgan $1.38½; No 2 red Wabash $1.35; Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 58c; low 57½c; Yellow 58c; Michigan 58c; white 59c. Oats active and advanced 1c; No 1 53c; No 2 52c; Michigan 52c. Clover seed quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs, sales 8¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—Flour firm fancy brands $6.50@7.10; others unchanged. Wheat unchanged and advanced. Mess pork $21.50@ 22. Lard steady and in demand at 13¼@13½c. Whisky unchanged.

Cleveland.

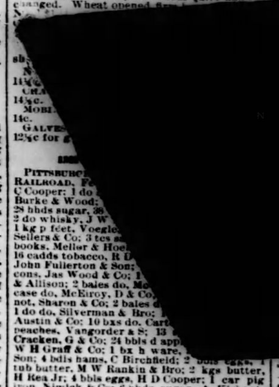
CLEVELAND, Feb. 28.—Flour a shade firmer; double extra amber $7.50@7.75; No 2 red $6.75 @7. Wheat dull; No 2 red winter $1.36; No 1 white $1.36. Corn active and advanced; shelled 62c; 2000 bush do 63c. Oats active and advanced to 54c. Petroleum very quiet; crude 9½@9¾c; refined unchanged at 22½@23c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 28.—Flour: extra spring dull, at $5.30@5.75. Wheat: No. 2 easier at $1.24½. Oats: No. 2 dull. Corn: No. 2 mixed advancing, 58c. Rye: No. 1 nominally 83c. Barley: No. 2 85c. Mess pork weak, $21; dressed hogs $6.25.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened [illegible]



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Direct from the London market, comprising DIAGONALS, ENGLISH COATINGS, CHEVOIT SUITINGS and a large variety of the choicest PANTALOON PATTERNS. Also, ENGLISH CORDUROY of all colors.

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The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and others is invited to the superior merits and excellence, over all other preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible

BAKING POWDER,

It stands unrivalled for producing elegant, light and nutritious

ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUCKWHEAT, CORN And Other Griddle Cakes, WAFFLES, DUMPLINGS, POT PIES, PASTRY, &c.

It is especially adapted for use by Inland or Ocean vessels, as it is put up in tins, which are impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it. THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE Is put up in Cans of ⅛ lb., ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lbs. each, actual net weight, as represented, and Sold generally throughout the United States BY GROCERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS.

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FRESH BUTTER.

100 pounds prime roll and print butter just received from Eastbrook Dairy, and for sale in quantities to suit families at the Family Grocery Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., fe11 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

LIME.

200 bbls fresh Cleveland 100 bbls Eastern for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, fe7 141 First avenue.

APPLES.—200 bbls in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, fe7 141 First avenue.

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NATIONAL LINE, BETWEEN New York, Queenstown and Liverpool,

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CALCINED PLASTER.—50 barrels best brand Calcined Plaster in store and for sale by JOHN B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

APPLES.—200 bbls in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again receding at this point with 14 feet in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant, and all that could be desired for out door business.

There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report excepting the regular packets.

The Julia No. 2 departed for Zanesville, and the Sioux City for St. Louis, was to have left last night.

The Messenger and Mollie Moore, are en route from New Orleans with cargoes of sugar and molasses.

The Juniata left Cincinnati for this port on Monday evening.

The Kate Putnam, Capt. Ed. Evans, is announced for Nashville; as is also the Exchange, Capt. Mellon, for St. Louis.

The Brill, from Cincinnati, is the first transient boat due.

The Wild Duck, Capt. J. W. Anawalt, is filling up steadily for St. Louis. She will receipt freight through to all points west and south.

The Far West, Capt. S. B. Coulson, is announced for the Missouri river—going clear up to Fort Benton. She will be followed by the new steamer E. H. Durfee, Capt. Wm. Coulson.

Andy Bunting is one of the Sioux City's pilots, and if we mistake not John Ferguson, is the other.

The Juniata will depart for Cincinnati on Saturday.

—The following will exhibit something of the importance of the business of steamboats on the Mississippi in 1824: On the 18th of May, 1824, the steamboat Dolphin, Captain Young, from New Orleans, on Wednesday arrived at the port of St. Louis from Fort St. Anthony. On Friday, May 21, 1824, arrived at the same port the steamboat Dolphin, Captain Young, from New Orleans. On Monday, May 24, 1824, arrived at the port of St. Louis the steamboat Providence, from New Orleans. On Thursday, May 26, 1824, arrived at this port the steamboat Pittsburgh, from Pittsburgh. The following is the "river list" of the port of St. Louis, published on Monday, June 24, 1824: "On Monday last, steamboat Dolphin, Captain Young, from New Orleans; on Wednesday, steamboat packet from Louisville; on Friday night, steamboat Dolphin, from mouth of Ohio." On Monday, July 26, 1824, the Republican gave the following "river:" "On Tuesday, S. B. Neville, Captain Hill, from Louisville; on Wednesday, S. B. Plowboy, Captain Burnette, from New Orleans; on Thursday, S. B. Pittsburgh and St. Louis packet, Captain Story, from Louisville; Sunday, July 25, steamboat Dolphin, Captain Young, from New Orleans. On Monday, March 7, 1825, the S. B. Putnam, Captain Dodge, arrived at this port from Louisville. She brought the intelligence of the election of John Quincy Adams to be President.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The St. Louis *Times*, of Friday, says: The owners of the Great Republic will bring suit against the counties situated between here and Cairo to recover damages, as soon as the present case is disposed of. It is alleged by the Republic's officers that the pilot to whom the iron was consigned knew that it was damaged in the ship coming from Europe, and that when he was on information first entered upon it in New Orleans, and the authorities were made cognizant of the fact by letters, and in the face of all this, they took upon themselves the responsibility of stopping the boat greatly to her disadvantage.

—The Evansville *Journal* says: Speaking of the Lee reminds us of a good pun perpetuated on the levee yesterday. As the Potomac was leaving the wharf some one remarked: "There is the boat that sunk the Robert E. Lee when the latter was attempting to cross her bow," when a bystander remarked, "'Tis no wonder —Robert E. Lee was never very successful in crossing the Potomac."

—A Cairo dispatch under date of Sunday to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The E. C. Yeager, from New Orleans to St. Louis, brought 1,170 tons to Cairo in ten days, against a rapidly rising river, and during very bad weather. Another arrived here 47 hours with 115 sks coffee, 18 bbls molasses and 10 bbls oil, for Chicago.

The Gold is coming up the river with 900 tons ore on her three barges for Wheeling, and is bringing up two of the largest lumps of ore ever shipped from the Iron Mountains. One weighs 1,400 pounds and the other 1,600 pounds.

—The Sunday St. Louis *Republican* says: The Carrie V. Kountz, Capt. Van Hook, left with her guards in the water, for New Orleans. She will there commence the long voyage from New Orleans to Fort Benton.

—The engines of the ill-fated steamer Nick Wall, were shipped at St. Louis on Friday, by rail, for Cincinnati.

—The steamboat, in tow of the Robin, struck a bridge pier at Louisville, Saturday, and was lost.

The Comet with three barges of iron ore left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Saturday last.

—Competition at Louisville has put rates to New Orleans down to 15c, per cwt.

—The Leonidas left New Orleans for Pittsburgh Saturday.

RIVER PACKETS.

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LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

STEAMER ELECTOR....Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
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For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freight will be received after 2½ o'clock. de23-6 A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

CUMBERLAND RIVER.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, March 1, 4 P. M.

The excellent steamer,

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ED. EVANS.....Commander.
WM. HARRISON.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to G. H. GHRIEST & CO., fe28 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MISSOURI RIVER.

FOR SIOUX CITY, FORT BENTON, GOLD REGIONS,

and all intermediate points on Missouri River, the steamers

FAR WEST, Captain S. B. COULSON.

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These splendid steamers "A No. 1," will leave the above ports

From the 10th inst. to the 15th of March, positively WITHOUT RESHIPPING, as they go through.

For freight or passage apply on board or to BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, fe5 GEORGE H. GHRIEST & CO.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

FOR CINCINNATI, CAIRO and ST. LOUIS.

SIOUX CITY,

Capt. F. B. JOHNSTON,

Will leave as above

THIS DAY, 2S0 INST., at 4 P. M.

fe25 G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

THURSDAY, March 2, 4 P. M.,

The A No. 1 Packet

EXCHANGE.

A. C. McCALLAM.....Commander.
JOHN A. DALE.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents. fe28

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

THURSDAY, March 2, 4 P. M.

The powerful Towboat

Wild Duck and Barges, DOVE AND SWAN.

JOHN ANAWALT.....Commander.
CHAS. ADAMS.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight, apply on board, or to G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

We will give through Bills Lading on the above to Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Arkansas, Little Rock, Fort Smith, and all points on White River. Also to San Francisco, Sacramento, Cal., St. Joseph, Kansas City, Lawrence, and all points west of Missouri river. fe27 G. H. GHRIEST & CO., 93 Water street.

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FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG, POMEROY, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh Every Monday, 4 P. M. Leaves Portsmouth Every Thursday, 8 A. M.

The new and splendid Passenger Steamer,

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Capt. F. M. FLESHER,

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FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

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GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR.....Commander.

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CINCINNATI PACKET.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

LEAVES THURSDAY—4 P. M.

The new and splendid Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES COLLINS, of de21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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H. B. SWOOPE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

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☞ Prompt attention given to all legal business. de9-190

Samuel McMasters, ALDERMAN, EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. oct6-d45

JAS. W. MURRAY, Attorney at Law, NO. 89 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Jan4-57

"OLD DOMINION" Table Sauce.

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES, Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,

Cor. of

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

March.

No more skating.

Military matters serene.

Politicians lively yesterday.

Amusements well patronized.

Quiet—Convention yesterday.

"Let us have peace"—Jubilee.

Read the Real Estate Register.

Travel is increasing on the Railroads.

Silver change is again coming in vogue.

Don't fail to see the Real Estate Register.

More cars needed on the Pleasant Valley Road.

Grand Parish ball in Allegheny next Monday night.

Heedless running of engines to fires should be stopped.

Twenty-two cases before the Mayor yesterday morning.

Farms all sizes, prices and locations in the Real Estate Register.

We are glad to know that Maj. William Frew is convalescent.

The Mt. Washington park is an Nevindy project. How high is this?

John S. Gilfillan, Esq., makes a clever presiding officer at conventions.

Thirty school tickets are sold for one dollar on the Pleasant Valley Railway.

Allegheny demands two delegates from the convention yesterday and as usual got Bobson's choice.

Patrick Bannon yesterday was fined $50 by Mayor Brush, for exposing for sale unsound meat, in the Market.

Knox Street Bridge Company sold, last night, at Hall's Auction Rooms, 166 Smithfield street, for $66 per share.

Post Master Myler says if we talk about consolidating Allegheny he will drive Col. Jack Stewart out of the Pittsburgh Post Office.

The "Real Estate Register" is the authority on real estate matters in Pennsylvania. It is a beautiful forty column weekly paper. Pittsburgh, opposite Postoffice, keeps it.

"Shad" Burkes, a colored barber of this city, was yesterday relieved from all tonsorial and other cares and sent to the Work House for vagrancy. Mayor Brush was the consignee.

Smashed.—A box of heavy French plate glass, for the new First National Bank building, arrived yesterday, and when opened the panes were found shivered to atoms. Loss, $200.

For many good bargains see the Real Estate Register. You can have it sent to your residence weekly for one dollar per year. Give a sample copy at Pittoh's, opposite Postoffice.

Tested.—Yesterday Chief Engineer Crow, of Allegheny, tested two hundred feet of leather hose purchased for the Penitentiary, from Messrs. Loughrey & Co., and all of the hose stood the test, and was accepted by the purchaser.

A Rough Brush.—Mayor Brush yesterday morning dusted off "Dad" Parkes, a well-known barber of this city, and sent him to the Work House for thirty days as a vagrant. "Dad" will find very little buy or any other kind of rum in that vicinity.

The Fourth Ward Public School on Sandusky street, Allegheny, is to be vacated in July next, at which time the new school buildings on Washington street will be completed. The present school property on Sandusky street is to be sold by auction next month.

Letters held for postage:
Miss Mary Bell, Miss., 3 cents.
Bigler, Peter, White Ash, Pa., 3.
De Lorme, Rev. J., Johnsville, N. Y., 3.
Hemminger, L. H., Canton, Ohio, 3.
Tuttle, Mrs. E. A., Brewerton, N. Y., 3.

Illegal Liquor selling.—Mrs. Cardaman appeared before Alderman Imbrie yesterday and made an information charging William Pollitt, keeper of the Oyster Bay Saloon on Fifth avenue, with selling liquor to minors and also with selling liquor on Sunday. Held for a hearing.

Assault and Battery.—D. W., *alias* Skipper Morgan was sued before Justice Krehan of Birmingham yesterday, by P. Walker for assault and battery. The complaintant alleges that the accused without any provocation whatever, set upon and beat him severely. Held for a hearing.

Grocery Merchants who buy to sell again would do well to call at Murrow's, No. 45 Ninth street, and get their tobacco, cigars, &c. Megraw has a large stock to select from and has been so long engaged in the business that he knows exactly what the demands of the trade are. To get a good article and save money, call at Megraw 's 45 Ninth street.

Paralysis.—Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, an old gentleman named Dorsey fell in a fit at the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. It seems he has for some time past been suffering from a stroke of paralysis, and the fit yesterday was superinduced by the old complaint. He was removed to his residence No. 33 Diamond street, and received proper medical attendance.

Get a Copy of the "Real Estate Register" at Pittoch's, opposite Postoffice, and then subscribe for it. Only one dollar per year. Published weekly.

Amusements.

Pittsburgh Opera House.—The Zavistowski Sisters grow in favor at each successive appearance. In their rendition of little Don Giovanni" last night they made a decided hit and were received with rapturous applause by a large and appreciative audience. It will be repeated to-night.

Thimble-ns Varieties.—The great variety combination still holds the boards at this most popular place of amusement. Do not fail to see them.

The Fruits of Whisky

Information was made before Alderman Thomas by a young woman named Mary Jane Thomas, charging her with the larceny of seven dollars and forty cents. He says he treated the whole family to whisky and subsequently lost the money, when, where or how he probably doesn't know. He subsequently withdrew the suit, but the injured damsel flies a cross bill and even appears before the court in the character of a plaintiff, charging the young man with slander, in that he laid the information aforesaid.

Oil Tanks Burned.

An alarm of fire was struck from box 75, on the corner of Butler and Forty-ninth streets, about half-past five o'clock yesterday morning. It was occasioned by the condensing tank of Forsyth's oil refinery near Sharpsburg, catching fire. The Department were prompt-ly on the ground, but through lack of water failed to accomplish much good. The oil in the condensing tank and in a small one near it was burned. No further damage resulted. The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace. We were unable to ascertain the amount of the loss.

An Unfortunate Pleasure Trip.

A little party of six, three of the masculine and three of the feminine persuasion came to grief yesterday in the judicial arena. They had investigated the rights of Pittsburgh in a carriage, on the previous evening, and the whole party including the driver, were in such a disorganized condition that they were arrested by the Police. The driver, however, as considered as the head and front of the offending, enriched the city Treasury by ten dollars, and the others by a paltry $5 a sitting scale. Ten dollars and five, their fines being graduated according to the extent of their guilt. One of the boys was discharged as not being old enough to know better, which we doubt. The other two were fined Two dollars each.

A Trick That Was Vain.

Yesterday morning Mr. William Marthaus left his horse and wagon standing in front of the Iron City Hotel, Penn avenue for a few moments, while he transacted some business in the Hotel. Upon coming out he missed the animal and vehicle, and failed to discover it even after the most diligent search. He reported the loss, and had given up the search as hopeless, when the property was discovered by officer Eickelman on Liberty street, near Twenty-first. The wagon was considerably damaged, and the horse knocked so much out of time as to be unfit for work, though it had been put through a severe course. There was no clue indicating who the guilty party was, and Mr. Marthaus was compelled to accept his property without further info. In the meantime he is anxious to make the acquaintance of the pedlar or parties who played the trick.

"Butler Extension."

The "Butler Extension" of the West Pennsylvania Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad will this day be turned over by the Department of Construction to the Superintendent, Robert Neilson, Esq. We understand there is no change from the time table of the Department of Construction, by which it has been operated since it was opened last month. Mr. Neilson, who as an experienced and successful railroad man, will now have the management of the Butler Branch, understanding the Butler Extension, we know of no more popular and gentlemanly conductors than Mr. C. M. Reed, who has charge of the Freeport Accommodation and Mr. Clifford Hicks, of the through mail to Slateville. These gentlemen run with those with each responsibility that time tables and rules can give, and we believe in the line of the West Penn. All that is necessary is to consult the time table and observe the passing train to know what o'clock it is.

Literary Entertainment.

Last evening a very pleasant and highly enjoyable "Childrens' Jubilee" was given in Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, Penn street. The participants were principally from the Sunday-schools of the Sixth avenue Allegheny, and Christ Churches. The exercises embraced readings, dialogues, a tableau and general literary exercises of an interesting character, interspersed with some choice selections of vocal music. The ease of the young performers evinced decided ability, and were well worthy of the hearty approval of audience, which was given in the shape of continued applause as each piece was delivered from the platform.

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Professor Alexander, of the Christ Church choir, had charge of the music, which is a sufficient guarantee of its character.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, and for such a worthy object it is pleasant to record its success as well as general success throughout.

OBITUARY.

The Late Chas. F. Tillinghast—Arrangements for the Funeral—Resolutions of Respect Passed by the Oil Operators at Parker's Landing—Action of the Members of the Gymnastic Association.

This afternoon at half past three o'clock the funeral services of the late lamented Charles F. Tillinghast will be held at St. Peters Episcopal Church on the corner of Grant and Diamond streets, and his friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to participate. After the last sad religious rites have been performed over the remains, the funeral procession will be formed at the Church and proceed from thence to the Union Depot. The deceased will be finally consigned to his last resting place in the cemetery of his native city, Providence, Rhode Island.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

It is very gratifying to the friends of the deceased here, and they are very numerous, to know that their mourning over his sudden departure for the better world, is shared throughout the entire oil regions, where Mr. Tillinghast was widely known and appreciated for his sterling qualities of head and heart. The citizens of Parker's Landing send the following words of comfort and consolation, adopted at a meeting held yesterday at that place, at which Fullerton Parker, Esq., presided, and O. S. Goldrick acted as Secretary. Here are the preamble and resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, Thy ways, Oh! Lord, are unfathomable, and knowing that Thou wouldst not willingly afflict men, we Thy children humbly bow to this Thy visitation to our midst, whereby two of our companions have been called to that bourne from whence none have yet returned. While we bow with submission to Thy decree, we humbly pray that Thou who temperest the wind to the shorn lamb may assuage the sorrows and pains of the bereaved of our departed friends.

Resolved, That in the death of Charles F. Tillinghast we see the departure of one of nature's noblest men. As the sturdy oak by the tempest is bereaved of its verdant limbs so has the strong man, in the vigor of youth and life, been called to his mother earth in the twinkling of an eye.

Resolved, That in the loss of John Trax we recognize that even the laborers in the vineyard with the Master, must needs be heed to the warning "Be ye likewise ready." How comforting to know that our blessed Savior has promised that the widow and the orphan shall have his special care.

Resolved, That we, the daily associates of the deceased, in pleasure and toil, hereby tender to the bereaved our heartfelt sympathies in this, their hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That we wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, in memory of our deceased friends.

D. C. HERBST,
W. C. FOSTER,
J. FULLERTON,
S. D. KARNS,
} Committee.

PITTSBURGH GYMNASIUM.

The members of the old Pittsburgh Gymnasium held a meeting last night, which was very largely attended, for the purpose of giving expression to the sorrow which fills their hearts, occasioned by the death of their friend and associate.

William McLain was called to the chair, and Wm. H. Kinsella appointed Secretary.

J. K. Carmack, John McKain, Charles Mackin, and William F. Robb, a Committee on resolutions.

Brief eulogies were delivered by several of the members present, after which the Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, we have heard with feelings of the deepest sorrow of the sudden decease of our late fellow members Charles F. Tillinghast.

AND WHEREAS, It is our desire to give some expression of our feeling on this occasion, our sense of the great loss we have sustained by his lamentable demise, and to bear testimony to the many qualities of head and heart which endeared him to us, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our brother Gymnast, we have lost one of our most zealous and effective members; one whose manly bearing, physical prowess and open hearted generosity has won our affection, as it did that of all who knew him, and who by his connection with our Association contributed materially to its welfare.

Resolved, That we sympathize sincerely with the family in their hour of bereavement. Grievous as is their loss, it is tempered by the reflection that God, who in His all-wise Providence has brought about this stroke, will afford consolation.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the daily papers.

JAMES K. CARMACK,
JOHN MCKAIN,
CHARLES MACKIN,
WILLIAM H. KINSELLA,
} Committee.

THE MASONS.

Lodge No. 45 of the Masonic Order also held a meeting last night, and after passing a series of resolutions of respect to the memory of their late brother, Mr. Tillinghast, resolved to attend the funeral to-day.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

TUESDAY, February 28.—In the case of the United States vs. William H. Chilcoat, indicted for passing a counterfeit ten dollar note, was concluded this morning. When the testimony was concluded, the District Attorney submitted the case without argument. The Court, in charging the jury, stated that the evidence was of too doubtful a character to warrant a conviction. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged.

John D. Roberts plead guilty to an indictment for carrying on his profession without paying the special tax for the same, and was fined by a fine of ten dollars, the special tax and the costs of prosecution.

John Gestaer, charged with keeping a tavern without the payment of the special tax. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, the special tax of ten dollars and the costs.

The next case taken up was that of John Muer indicted for passing counterfeit money. The accused is a young man, employed as teller in the Lawrence Savings Bank. The circumstances of the case are fully detailed in the evidence as follows:

Edward Kinsella.—I had a check on Lawrence Savings Bank for $100 on the 25th of January last. It was from the Building and Loan association. I had sold for it my five shares of stock. I took the check to the Bank and had it cashed, I got nine $10 bills and one $50. I put it in my pocket-book and started for Mr. Porter. I told Mr. Porter to settle up with me. I gave him the money and he counted it. It was the very money I got out of the Bank. I work in a Rolling mill; I am a puddler and live in the Tenth ward, on Sandusky street. I live close to the Bank and keeps a Grocery store, he got the check for me. I had fifteen wages the day night before that—these $60 in $20 bills. I hadn't that money two hours. I disposed of it on that evening. I think the check was signed by William Clarke. I went to the Bank to have the note redeemed; they denied passing it; think it was on Wednesday I got the money. Jacob Dyrmont, I am editor of the Pittsburgh *Catholic*, Mr. Kinsella bought some property from me and came to my house on the 25th of January. He gave me nine $10 bills and two fives, I put it into the drawer and next day went to Fourth National Bank to deposit it. Mr. Howley received it. I had scarcely reached my office again when he brought back a $10 bill and said I was passing bad. I wrote a few lines and enclosed the bill to Mr. Kinsella. [Bill shown.] This, I believe to be the bill. I received it on the 25th of January, but there was no other money in the drawer but Mr. Kinsella's. I deposited that day $100, but don't think there was anything in the bill in denomination above $2. I had no $10 in my deposit that day. Mr. Kinsella gave me, and I gave those which Mr. Kinsella gave me, and a $10 U. S. Treasury note I had before; when the note was brought back it impressed on my memory what I have just stated. I had no National currency $10 bills except that which I got from Mr. Kinsella.

Mr. Howley—Am teller of the Fourth National Bank; I took a deposit on January 25th from Mr. Porter, and in it I found a ten dollar counterfeit bill, a National Bank note; I returned it to Mr. Porter; I delivered it to him in his own office; I am certain that the bill I returned to Mr. Porter I received in his deposit; Mr. Kinsella took back the money and gave me half dollars in exchange.

Emma Kinsella.—I received a ten dollar bill from Mr. Porter's delivery, saying it was a counterfeit; I went to the bank and showed it; they could they hadn't given it to me; I then gave the bill to Mr. Kinsella's counsel. [Bill shown.] This is the same bill; Donovan and the boss in the mill looked at the note.

The Court here adjourned until this morning.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

TUESDAY, February 28.—In the cases of Peter Schmidt vs. the Monongahela Valley Coal Company, action to recover for labor performed, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff the sums claimed.

On motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., Lewis D. Harbaugh was admitted to practice in this Court.

The next case taken up was that of Alex. McClintock vs. Josiah Work. Action to recover the value of a timber raft. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

25. Magraw vs. Hallman et al.
95. Voite vs. Midas Pet. Co.
158. Pitts. Truss Co. vs. Schleifer.
168. Baum vs. Lockhard, Jas. Co.
188. O. L. Irwin vs. Shaffer et al.
187. M Clean & Co. vs. Kuntzin.
166. Buchanan vs. Fisher Bros.
169. Day vs. Ellison et al.

"AMENDMENT JUBILEE."

A Second Celebration Talked Of—The Proposed Programme.

Last evening the colored citizens of our vicinity assembled in mass meeting in the Avery College Lecture Room, Allegheny, to consider the propriety of commemorating the Second Anniversary of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. There was a full turnout, and considerable interest manifested in the proceedings.

The meeting was formally organized by the election of Rev. John T. Peck as chairman and Prof. S. A. Neale as Secretary.

Mr. Paul A. Monroe then addressed the proceedings with prayer.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting was to ascertain the feeling of the colored people in reference to a public commemoration of the 3rd day of February—the day upon which the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified and the colored people enfranchised.

Prof. S. A. Simpson then read a report from the Executive Committee of Allegheny county, as follows:

The Executive Committee of Allegheny county, to whom properly belongs the duty of soliciting the attention of the people to Freedmen's greatest triumph—the earth's established deed—the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and knowing it that in union there is strength, that in mutual deliberation there is safety, your Committee beg leave to recommend by virtue of authority vested in them, to the citizens of Allegheny county the observance of the 31st of March by holding a grand mass meeting in some one of the public halls, building in either city as determined, where addresses may be made and tables with refreshments prepared. Desiring to incur as little expense as possible, the Committee deem advisable that there should be a day procession, but your Committee would recommend the appointment of a Committee of Arrangements to celebration. Of these most needed, it is the Committee on Invitations, Advisory Committee, and nomination of officers, and a Committee on Ways and Means.

The report was discussed by Messrs. Sampson, Brown, Woodson, Cuperton, Neale, Ware and others, after which it was adopted. The appointment of the Committees was then postponed until next Tuesday evening, when another meeting will be held at the same place.

The meeting then adjourned.

If you want to buy, sell, rent or exchange any kind of property, get the "Real Estate Register" at Pitoch's, opposite Postoffice.

PANIC IN SCHOOL.

Excitement in the Second Ward Schools, Allegheny—Sudden Illness of a Teacher—Terror Among the Children—Alarm of Fire—Thrilling Episode in school Life.

Yesterday afternoon a scene of unusual terror and excitement—to the participants—occurred in the Second ward schools, Allegheny. The immediate occasion of the sensation was the sudden illness of one of the teachers. The teacher, who presides over Room No. 6, after a brief sickness, had taken her place Monday morning and assumed charge again of the room. Her room is located in the rear wing of the building on the ground floor. The scholars in her charge are all young, being credited to the Primary Department.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock she was engaged in hearing a class when suddenly she was overtaken by a fainting fit, and fell to the floor. The children were at once alarmed and excited and at their first impulse rushed to the door. Once outside their cries in the hall attracted the attention of the teachers and scholars in the other rooms of the building and

THE EXCITEMENT WAS INCREASED,

by a fresh array of children. By this time some one conceived the idea that the boiler had bursted and fire had been communicated to the building. This alarm was communicated to the scholars in the rooms of the main building and it required but a moment to bring them out in full force. The excitement was again intensified by the arrival of some of the parents of the children—who considered near at hand and had somehow learned of the trouble. They surrounded the building and rushed here and there, crying and wringing their hands and calling for their children. Nearly all the children in the building by this time were either out in the streets or crowding pell mell in the corridors and

DOWN THE STAIRWAYS.

The teachers endeavored to restore a resemblance of order, but their efforts were in vain and nothing was accomplished until the building had been pretty well cleared.

By this time the cry of fire had spread through the streets and the firemen at the Friendship Engine House, on Beaver street, brought out their apparatus. They discovered, however, on arriving upon the grounds that their services were not needed, and no alarm was struck.

In the meantime some of the teachers turn ed their attention to the teachers, who lay in her room

IN A SEMI-STUPOR

from which she was not aroused for nearly half an hour. She received proper care, however, and recovered sufficient to be able to walk home late in the afternoon.

The affair further than rendering a call to one of the children to run for another teacher as the first.

The children suppose this to be a command to get out of the building, and obeyed accordingly. After listening for a moment and was caused by over taxation, she not having recuperated sufficiently after her sickness to take charge of the school.

After the excitement had somewhat calmed down an attempt was made to gather the children in again, but this was found impossible, and the

SCHOOLS WERE ACCORDINGLY CLOSED

for the remainder of the day.

Amid all the excitement and rush it seems wonderful that no one was injured: but so far as could be ascertained, all escaped. It was an exceedingly exciting episode, and will be remembered by all who were there, perhaps, with the most pleasant feelings.

NILSSON

Her Life and Musical Career.

On the evenings of Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 24, 3rd and 27th of this month, Mollie Christine Nilsson, assisted by eminent artists, will give three grand concerts at Liberty Hall. As this will probably be the musical event of the season, we give herewith a somewhat extended biographical sketch of the fair Swede:

In the modest village of Hussaby, situated among the lakes and forests of Smaland, the great Swedish prima donna, Christine Nilsson, was born and bred. Her father, a small farmer on the estate of Count Sparre, possessed a great taste for music, and was the chief chorister in the church of the district. The Diva's birth, in the year 1843, in Nilsson's already numerous family to eight, all of whom were more or less musical, was followed one of the sons, Carl, who was by profession a violinist. Little Christine, from her earliest years, gave great signs of vocal talent, and was found one day by a lark, secretly practising on his violin, which, unknown to any one, she had taught herself to play. Astonished at her dexterity, Carl determined to utilize such precocious talent, and the child subsequently accompanied him to the various rustic merrymakings which he was accustomed to frequent.

At one of these former amusements, the fair of Ljungby, a Swedish magistrate named Thornerbjelm was so struck with the splendid voice of Mollie Nilsson, that, after making inquiries, he offered the parents to educate and entirely provide for the child—an offer too advantageous to be rejected.

Mollie Valerius, afterwards Baroness de Lenhusen, a singer of no mean repute, having heard Christine sing at the Thornerbjelms', undertook to give her lessons, which still further developed the powers of the sweet but uncultivated voice of the little peasant.

Shortly afterwards Christine was sent to school, where she remained two years, at the conclusion of which she was removed to Stockholm and placed under the tuition of M. Franz Berwald, a talented composer and master.

A sister of Mdlle. Valerius

[illegible]

RAILROAD DISASTER.

One Passenger and Two Sleeping Cars Burned —No Lives Lost—But Three Persons Injured.

An accident occurred on the Pan Handle Railroad yesterday morning, which might have resulted in serious loss of life, but which happily only resulted in the destruction of three cars and in a few slight bruises to three of the passengers.

The particulars as we have been able to glean them from the officials of the road and from the statements of parties who witnessed the affair are as follows:

Fast Line west on the Panhandle Railroad, left this city on time yesterday morning at 1:43, Edward Morrell, conductor. The train consisted of a baggage, an express car, two passenger coaches and two palace sleeping cars.

At two o'clock, three minutes, still on time, the train reached Boring's Mills, one mile west of Mansfield. Here, suddenly, the second passenger coach jumped the track. The cause of the occurrence has not been ascertained. It was supposed to be a broken rail, but the rails were subsequently found to be unbroken. The car broke the couplings and rolled over on its side, into a little stream. The embankmedt here is about four feet high, and at the foot of it the car rested on its side. The two sleeping coaches that were behind did not leave the track, but ran up the side the overturned car and stopped. The stove in the passenger coach was overturned and broken by the tumble, which set the wood work of the car on fire, and in a few moments it was in flames. The flames shot up and set fire to the two sleeping cars on the track, in spite of every effort that could be made, all three were soon a blazing mass, and were speedily consumed. Fortunately the passengers in the cars had passed out of reach of the fire before stopping.

In the overturned car, strange as it appears, no one was injured. A passenger by the name named James Cassiday, had his face somewhat cut and received a few bruises. In addition, one of his hands was burned, but not seriously. He returned to the city on the McDonald Accommodation, and when we arrived were just leaving with him to be conveyed to his home, No. 2 Congress street.

A young lady, whose name we could not ascertain, was in one of the sleeping cars, and had one of her arms somewhat burned. She was removed to Steubenville.

The passengers in the burned cars succeeded in saving most of their property, and a good deal of baggage was also saved. The amount of loss to the passengers or the company cannot be definitely ascertained at present.

The track was not obstructed so as to prevent trains from coming to the city, and the McDonald Accommodation arrived here on time. The obstructions were promptly removed from the other track, so that the running of the usual trains was not materially interfered with.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1871.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	7:23	4:23	11:23
Height of Barometer	30.41	30.12	29.94
Change since last report	+.02	+.02	+.18
Thermometer	44°	49°	47°
Change in last 24 hours	+19°	+10°	-7°
Direction of the wind	N.W.	S.	S.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	8	20	10
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.32	2.00	0.50
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	B	D	B
Amount of cloud	⅜	⅜	⅜
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hundredths	0.00		
State of weather	2	2	2

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last reports are given; decreases being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign. Character of the weather, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 5: 1 being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, ¼ to ¾ cloud; 3, cloudy, ¾ to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

HENRY D. SCHMIDT, Observer.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Coroner's Inquest—Verdict, Heart Disease.

Corcner West was summoned yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest on the body of Richard Rapp, who dropped dead in the rolling mill of Mr. C. Zug, in the Ninth ward, yesterday at about 11:30 A. M. Mr. Rapp, who is a boiler, went to work yesterday morning in apparent good health, and about ten o'clock left the mill and went to his boarding house where he ate a lunch, after which he returned to work, and while in the act of rooling a pair of tongs, fell to the ground insensible, as his fellow-workmen supposed, but in reality dead. He was taken to his boarding house, No. 30 Pike street, where Dr. Duncan held a

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ANNUAL REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CITY CONTROLLER.

Select and Common Councils, City of Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the law governing this office, I herewith present you with a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the city for the year ending January 31st, 1871.

The balance in the treasury, made up of the following items:—
Water Extension Fund ..... $ 97,339 24
Fifth Avenue Market House 11,063 32
Sinking Funds 99,852 60

$208,185 66

Fast Line west on the Panhandle Railroad, left this city on time yesterday morning at 1:43, Edward Morrell, conductor. The train consisted of a baggage, an express car, two passenger coaches and two palace sleeping cars.

At two o'clock, three minutes, still on time, the train reached Boring's Mills, one mile west of Mansfield. Here, suddenly, the second passenger coach jumped the track. The cause of the occurrence has not been ascertained. It was supposed to be a broken rail, but the rails were subsequently found to be unbroken. The car broke the couplings and rolled over on its side, into a little stream. The embankmedt here is about four feet high, and at the foot of it the car rested on its side. The two sleeping coaches that were behind did not leave the track, but ran up the side the overturned car and stopped. The stove in the passenger coach was overturned and broken by the tumble, which set the wood work of the car on fire, and in a few moments it was in flames. The flames shot up and set fire to the two sleeping cars on the track, in spite of every effort that could be made, all three were soon a blazing mass, and were speedily consumed. Fortunately the passengers in the cars had passed out of reach of the fire before stopping.

In the overturned car, strange as it appears, no one was injured. A passenger by the name named James Cassiday, had his face somewhat cut and received a few bruises. In addition, one of his hands was burned, but not seriously. He returned to the city on the McDonald Accommodation, and when we arrived were just leaving with him to be conveyed to his home, No. 2 Congress street.

A young lady, whose name we could not ascertain, was in one of the sleeping cars, and had one of her arms somewhat burned. She was removed to Steubenville.

The passengers in the burned cars succeeded in saving most of their property, and a good deal of baggage was also saved. The amount of loss to the passengers or the company cannot be definitely ascertained at present.

The track was not obstructed so as to prevent trains from coming to the city, and the McDonald Accommodation arrived here on time. The obstructions were promptly removed from the other track, so that the running of the usual trains was not materially interfered with.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1871.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	7:23	4:23	11:23
Height of Barometer	30.41	30.12	29.94
Change since last report	+.02	+.02	+.18
Thermometer	44°	49°	47°
Change in last 24 hours	+19°	+10°	-7°
Direction of the wind	N.W.	S.	S.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	8	20	10
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.32	2.00	0.50
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	B	D	B
Amount of cloud	⅜	⅜	⅜
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hundredths	0.00		
State of weather	2	2	2

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last reports are given; decreases being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign. Character of the weather, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

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SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Monthly Bills—Reports of Committees, &c.

A regular monthly meeting of South Pittsburgh Council was held last night.

Members present—Messrs. Brown, Cassidy, Kerr and Shargrold.

In the absence of the Burgess Mr. Shargold was called to the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following monthly bills were then presented and warrants ordered to be drawn for the several amounts.

Street Commissioner. ..... $ 92 89
Police Officers. 110 00
Lighting Gas Lamps 15 00
Attending to Fire Plugs 187 50

Total $405 89

The bill of Mr. A. M. Brown Attorney for $150, for services in the case of Fedelind vs. the borough of South Pittsburgh, was approved and a warrant ordered to be drawn for the amount. This was a suit brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff from a broken board walk.

The claims of a number of witnesses in the above case were also ordered to be paid.

The Secretary stated that the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions from the manufacturers of the borough for the purchase of an engine, reported that they had called on a number of manufacturers, and found that they were willing to contribute their share. One gentleman said he thought it absurd to expect him to contribute for that purpose. Report accepted and Committee continued.

The committee appointed to wait on the Co-operative Association in relation to the purchase of their building, to be used as an engine house and for other borough purposes, reported that it could be had for $750. Report accepted.

A communication from James B. Crow, Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Fire Department, was presented. Mr. Crow stated that the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose of that city were willing to sell the hose carriage of the Friendship Engine Company for $600, one half in cash. Received.

Mr. Shargold stated that the Independence hose carriage, now at the Walton engine-house, could be purchased for $300. It was rather light, but would do for the purpose. It had never been used except for parade.

A communication was read from Eastern hose manufacturing company offering to furnish 1,000 feet of hose for $1.50 per foot. Received.

An agent of another hose manufacturing company here exhibited to Council several samples of hose, and offered to furnish it at $1.40 per foot, on their own terms, warranting it to last five years, and agreeing to replace any that might burst within that time.

Mr. Kerr moved that the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose be authorized to purchase five hundred feet of the hose exhibited for the use of the borough. Carried.

Mr. Brown also moved that the Jones couplings be furnished. Carried.

Mr. Cassidy moved that the same Committee be instructed to negotiate for the purchase of the Independence Hose Carriage. Carried.

On motion the committee appointed to secure an engine house was continued.

Mr. Shargold suggested that the Committee on Engines call a meeting of the young of the borough for the purpose of organizing an engine company, they to have the privilege of selecting their officers.

On motion, adjourned.

A HORSE KILLED.

Reckless Driving—Dray Smashed—Narrow Escape of the Driver—Station House Remedied.

The

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For suit of reckless driving was illustrated last evening in a manner which will doubtless teach one man at least to be more careful in the future. Michael Gallagher was driving down Penn avenue on his dray, about seven o'clock, and when near the railroad crossing at Canal street a train approached. The bell was rung by the watchman and Michael requested to stop, but he seemed to think that he could cross the track before the train arrived. The cowcatcher of the locomotive struck against a wheel of the dray, throwing the whole around. Horse and dray were then carried forward and j